A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;

WITH

A View of that Garrison and its Environs; a Particular Account of the Towns in the Hoya of MALAGA; the Ancient and Natural History of those Cities, of the Coast between them, and of the Mountains of RONDA.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

THE MEDALS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN;

AND A CHART, PERSPECTIVES, AND DRAWINGS,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772,

By FRANCIS CARTER, Esq.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

Quondam, quanta fuit, Res gestæ, Hispania monstrant;
Hæ sileant, Lapides, ipsaque Saxa docent.
Ambrosio Morales.

LONDON:
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MDCCLXXVII.

TO THE REVEREND

JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D. F. R. S.

DEAN OF EXETER,

PRESIDENT;

TO THE VICE PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL, AND MEMBERS, OF THE LEARNED SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:

THIS WORK, CHIEFLY TREATING OF THE ROMAN AND MOORISH ANTIQUITIES IN THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA, IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, PRESENTED, AND OFFERED, TO THEIR PATRONAGE,

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,

DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

FRANCIS CARTER.

Directions for placing the PLATES belonging to this WORK.

VOL. I.

VOL. II.

PREFACE.

THERE have been hitherto no other accounts of this coaſt publiſhed in our language, but the curſory remarks and vague deſcriptions of Engliſh gentlemen, who, making but a few days reſidence at its capital towns, often only as many hours, could not be expected (how much merit ſoever they might otherwiſe poſſeſs) to give any regular hiſtory of a people, with whoſe language they were wholly unacquainted: I have known Spain from my very childhood, ſince the year 1753, to 1773; all my time (except five years ſpent in France) was paſt in Andalucia and the kingdom of

Granada: during ſo long an abſence from my native country, I ſought conſolation through the ſtudy of that in which it was my lot to reſide.

I have engraved a *geographical* and *claſſical* chart of the country I deſcribe, which was drawn by myſelf on an entirely new plan; and, ſenſible of the utility, advantage, and, I had almoſt ſaid, abſolute neceſſity, of perſpective views, to complete and illuſtrate, even the beſt-written deſcriptions; from ſeven and twenty drawings, which I took of the different towns and places I paſt through, I have ſelected and engraved thirteen, in a ſcale ſuitable to the edition, and to be bound up with it: entertaining the moſt liberal opinion of the publick, I have not heſitated to advance a large ſum, which I can ill ſpare, being deſirous that a work which has coſt me ſo many years labour, might be accompanied with every poſſible embelliſhment.

The

The numerous inſcriptions I met with in my rout, I have, with no ſmall pains, accurately copied, and preſented to the publick in their original characters. When I was at Cartama, a poor illiterate native offered me for ſale, on a ſheet of Spaniſh paper, what *he called* copies of the Roman ſtones in that town; this manuſcript, as ſoon as I caſt my eye on it, I found to be a miſerable unintelligible ſcrawl, and immediately returned it, informing him that it could be of uſe to no one; and yet I have the greateſt reaſon to be aſſured, from the information of a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries, that this very paper has been preſented to them by an actual member of the Royal Society, who was for a few hours at Cartama ſome weeks after me; and who did not, I am perſuaded, reflect that ſuch erroneous inſcriptions, authorized by their reception among the archives of ſo reſpectable a Society, might lead

the ſearching Antiquary into endleſs faults and abſurdities.

The two plates of medals are moſt of them engraved from the originals in my cabinet, which will very ſhortly be rendered the compleateſt in this kingdom in the Spaniſh ſeries, by the addition of a capital collection from Spain, which its learned owner [*a*] has been forty years in forming, and who, in his letters to me, is pleaſed to expreſs himſelf deſirous, that they ſhould paſs before he died into the hands of a perſon who would properly value and ſtudy them, he being on the verge of the grave, and his great age and piety directing his attention to more ſerious ſubjects.

Theſe coins have been already publiſhed by Laſtinoſa, Velaſquez,

[*a*] Don Thomas Joſeph Calbelo, canon of the metropolitan church of Granada, whoſe cabinet is included by father Flores in the liſt of thoſe out of which he ſelected the medals, engraved in his 3d volume of Spaniſh and Gothick coins.

and

and Flores; but I thought the reader would take in good part that I ſhould put myſelf to an additional expence, in order to ſave him that of procuring thoſe very rare and coſtly books.

The numiſmatick ſcience is at length, I truſt, reſcued out of the heavy hands of the German pedants [*b*], and the coins delivered from the uniform rims in which their falſe taſte had fettered them; their ſtill more heavy compoſitions, written in a dead language, ſeem to be ſolely made to overwhelm and cruſh their readers under the weight of their enormous folios: father Flores and Monſieur Pellerin have more amply and elegantly inſtructed Spain and France, each in their native tongue, and in quarto, and engraved their coins with accuracy in their reſpective forms: ſorry am I to ſay, that, ſince the

[*b*] Goltzius, Geſner, Occo, Mediobarbo, Morell, Havercamp, Banduri, Beger, Leibe, *&c.*

days of Mr. Addiſon, no one has rendered the ſame ſervice to Great Britain [c], where every other ſcience

[c] I make no account of lord *Pembroke's Cabinet*, as that nobleman has not accompanied his plates with a ſingle ſheet of letter-preſs; and it is very clear, from the confuſed arrangement of them, that he did not underſtand many of the coins he engraved, which, like thoſe in the German books, are in circles: much leſs eſteem is due to the *Teſoro Britannico* of *Haym*; who, being by profeſſion a muſician, and totally illiterate, is more to be praiſed for attempting a work above his capacity, than blamed for his horrid execution of the engravings, all in circles, and the numerous and endleſs blunders he falls into, by endeavouring to explain them: a capital error I ſhall have occaſion in the following ſheets to correct; and, not to mention many others of the like nature, when he writes on the coins of Athens, which ſhew the head of Minerva reverſed by an owl in various attitudes, he explains each head to be that of an Athenian general. Accounting for a reverſe, which bears an owl ſitting in an olive tree; ridiculous to relate! he gravely tells his readers,

ſcience is carried to its utmoſt perfection; and where the compleateſt, and moſt valuable collections have been formed by many private and noble individuals, by order and expence of Parliament, and by His MAJESTY himſelf, the auguſt Patron of all the Arts [c]: they are certainly the moſt perfect and moſt

that the body of this tree is the Tiara of Artabazes king of Perſia, on which the owl ſits exulting for the victory gained over that king by Cymon, whoſe head he will have to be repreſented on the other ſide; this very coin now lies in my cabinet.

[c] In the King's cabinet is the moſt numerous and richeſt ſeries of Roman gold in theſe kingdoms; the marquis of Rockingham poſſeſſes a noble and matchleſs collection of Roman large braſs; the muſeum of Dr. Hunter, and the cabinet of the Reverend Mr. Cratcherode, contain the moſt extenſive ſeries of Greek kings and cities, as well as of Roman ſilver; and the Etruſcan and Roman weights of Mr. Charles Combe can be equalled only by thoſe in the Britiſh Muſeum.

beautiful

beautiful monuments of antiquity, a pleaſing and inexhauſtible ſource of inſtruction to the Antiquary, the Student, and the Gentleman, and the beſt and moſt uſeful ſchool of the Statuary, the Architect, and the Painter.

When I mentioned the Gothick gold coins (vol. II. p. 234), deceived by the Spaniſh Antiquaries, I have inadvertently aſſerted them to be all in general of baſe alloy; which ſhould be only underſtood of thoſe in that ſeries which follow Siſebutus. The two coins of Reccaredus, in plate 2. lie in my cabinet, and are of fine gold, and in the flower of the die; whereas that which I have engraved of Egica and Witiza, the immediate predeceſſors of Don Rodrigo, appears to me to have more of ſilver than gold in its compoſition, for which reaſon perhaps father Flores in his *Medallas de los Reyes Godos*, has quoted it as ſilver.

Again,

ſcience is carried to its utmoſt perfection; and where the compleateſt, and moſt valuable collections have been formed by many private and noble individuals, by order and expence of Parliament, and by His MAJESTY himſelf, the auguſt Patron of all the Arts [c]: they are cer-

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Again,

Again, in treating of the arrival of the Carthaginians at Carteia (vol. I. p. 87.) I forgot to ſpeak of many coins of that people which I poſſeſs, and were *there* found by me; of them I have introduced ſix in my firſt plate, on which are ſeen the head of Proſerpine, the torch of Ceres, the horſe and palm of Africa, and the initial Phœnician character of the name of Carthage: the beauty and excellent workmanſhip of the Carthaginian coins, which are innumerable in all metals and ſizes, confirm the accounts handed to us by hiſtory, of their opulence and great trade; and inform us, that they carried the arts with them to Africa, from their mother Tyre, ages before they were known to Greece or Rome.

With the ſpecimens I have given of the Spaniſh Deſconocida coins, I have engraved one, whoſe legend, according to Velaſquez, is in the Elbyſinian language; the ten which follow

low are in Celtiberian, the original characters of the oldeſt inhabitants of Spain of whom we have any account; and the three laſt certainly bear Phœnician letters. Should it hereafter be my fortune to be employed in Spain, it is my intention, and will ever be my inclination, to collect and claſs all theſe coins in their proper order, and throw every light on them that the materials left us will permit. A more agreeable and perhaps more uſeful taſk will be, to publiſh a complete ſeries of the Spaniſh money from the time of the Goths, where Flores took leave of us, to this day.

I have promiſed, in the body of this work, at the deſire of many learned friends, to write a treatiſe on the Spaniſh literature; which, I repeat, I ſhall be very happy to comply with, if the indiſpenſable duty of providing for an only Infant may ever leave me

at

at leiſure to purſue my favourite ſtudies; for, as an excellent writer and philoſopher of the preſent age has obſerved, *Poetry and Letters are the ornaments of proſperity, and afford the moſt pleaſing conſolation in every ſituation*; and indeed all ſcience were vain and unavailing, if, at the ſame time that it enlightens and betters the heart, it did not teach us this uſeful leſſon, *That human happineſs is founded on wiſdom and virtue, and that they will both be within our reach, even when deſerted by friends and riches* [*e*].

Theobald's Road,
January 1, 1777.

[*e*] Sen. de Vitâ Beatâ.

CON-

A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

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BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

TO a Society of learned and ingenious Gentlemen, associated under the royal patronage, for the peculiar study of antiquities, there is not perhaps any one province in the known world more worthy, Sirs, of your knowledge and curiosity, than

Book I.

GIBRALTAR. that part of the kingdom of Granada which we are going to traverſe; none more famous in Ancient Hiſtory, or more replete with Roman monuments and all thoſe objects of antiquity, which claim the chief attention of your Society: the Romans during their long reſidence in this country, having left behind them a great number of valuable and hiſtorical coins and inſcriptions, and to lay them before you with accuracy and care, will be the principal ſubject of the following ſheets.

Ancient names of this Province: By the Phœnicians called Tartefides.

The Phœnicians ſtyled this province Tarteſides [a]; after them the Greeks called all the ſouth of Spain

[a] "This region was called Tarteſides which "the Turduli now inhabit." Strabo, lib. iii.

Iberia;

Iberia; and, as a mark of their eſteem, placed in it the river Lethe and the Elyſian fields.

Book I.

By the Greeks Iberia.

The Carthaginians, a nation greedy of gain, extremely coveted the mines they found here; and after them the Romans were ſo charmed with this province, that they abandoned their native country in troops, eſtabliſhing in it no leſs that eight colonies, and among them numbers of ſenatorial families. In the days of Strabo were found in the city of Cadiz alone five hundred of the equeſtrian order, ſo that the country became inſenſibly peopled with Roman citizens, from whoſe moſt noble progeny ſprung renowned philoſophers, celebrated poets, great ſtateſmen, and even the worthieſt emperors of Rome.

GIBRALTAR.

" Quid dignum memorare tuis Hiſpania terris
" Vox humana valet?——
" Dives equis, frugum facilis, precioſa metallis,
" Principibus fœcunda piis. Tibi ſæcula debent
" Trajanum: Series his fontibus Ælia fluxit.
" Hinc Senior Pater, hinc juvenum diademata
" fratrum,
" Hæc generat qui cuncta regant: nec laude
" virorum
" Cenſeri contenta fuit, niſi Matribus æquè
" Vinceret, & gemino certatim ſplendida ſexu;
" Flaccillam [b], Mariamque daret, pulcramque
" Serenam [c]."

The Romans, to expreſs their veneration for Spain, painted her an Heroine, armed with an helmet, her right hand bearing a ſhield, and two

[b] Flacilla wife of Theodore the Great, Maria wife of Honorius, and Serena wife of Stilico: of the firſt Empreſs I poſſeſs a coin of middle braſs.

[c] Claudian. Pan. Reg. Serenæ.

darts;

darts; and publiſhed it on their gold and ſilver money, in letters at full length [*d*], or by the ſymbols of its arms and products as in a gold coin [*e*] ſtruck at Rome by Adrian, who was born in Italica, and has perpetuated therein the memory of his natal country, by the well-known types of the rabbit and olive tree. Book I.

"Bœtis olivifera crinem redimite corona [*f*]!"

And again, Catullus in his 35th poem,

"Tu præter omnes une de capillatis
"Cuniculosæ Celtiberiçe fili
"Egnati——"

The "rabbit-bearing Celtiberia," as Catullus calls this country, was, according to Pliny [*g*], peopled by the By its ancient Inhabitants Turditania.

[*d*] See medal N° 1.
[*e*] See medal N° 2.
[*f*] Martial, lib. xii. ep. c.
[*g*] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

Celtiberians

GIBRALTAR. Celtiberians of Luſitania, long before the time of the Romans, and from them called the province of the Celtici, as appeared to him from the ſimilitude of the religion, tongue, and manners of the people; many ages before which event, that part of Spain round Carteia formed the moſt flouriſhing kingdom of the Turditani; it was afterwards by the Romans named Bœtica, one of the three provinces into which they divided the peninſula of Spain: notwithſtanding the Turduli or Turdetani ſtill retained their name; but further to the eaſtward, the biſhoprick of Malaga, and as far as Carthagena, was called the region of the Baſtuli, as we learn from Ptolemy.

By the Celtiberians Celtici.

By the Romans Bœtica.

By the Carthagenians Baſtulia.

By the Vandals and Goths Vandalia.

The Vandals, on the decline of the Roman empire, having over-run this country,

country, had the honour of impoſing its preſent name, according to the archbiſhop Don Rodrigo [*b*], who affirms the Vandals Silingi called the country Vandalia, and thence Andaluſia. Book I.

The Goths, by whom they were quickly ſucceeded, did not change it; nor the Moors, who conquered and poſſeſſed it ſeven hundred years: they uſed to ſtile it Andaluz. By the Moors Andaluz.

The ſouthern coaſts of Spain enjoy an excellent climate that has merited the praiſe and admiration of all the Its Climate.

[*b*] Hiſtoria de los Oſtrogodos, cap. xi. This hiſtory, together with the nine books of chronicles of the Kings of Spain, was wrote by the Archbiſhop of Toledo Don Rodrigo Ximenes de Navarra, and publiſhed in the year 1243, two years before his death. I have a fine copy of it printed in Granada 1545.

Roman

GIBRALTAR. Roman writers. Lucan the poet ſpeaks with complacency of the ſerenity and perpetual clearneſs of the ſky about Gibraltar; and Pliny, who reſided here many years, in the laſt words of his Natural Hiſtory, after having through a laudable partiality given the preference to his native Italy, renders juſtice to this country, and affirms *that* only of all others can be compared with it.

Its Fertility. Strabo [*i*] likewiſe celebrates the great fertility and abundance of the province of Bœtica, which he ſtiles *marvellous*; and informs us that in his days not only Italy, but ſeveral other provinces of the Roman empire, were hence yearly ſupplied with large quantities of wine, the very beſt wheat, and fineſt oil; the ſuperior

[*i*] Lib. iii.

qualities

qualities of which articles are much extolled by the Poet Statius. Book I.

Julius Cæſar [k], in his excellent Commentaries, calls Spain a moſt healthy region; and Juſtin the Hiſtorian [l] paſſes great encomiums on its mildneſs, obſerving that it was placed in a happy temperature, not ſo hot as Africk, nor ſubject to the cold winds of France; and true it is, in no part of the globe you breathe a purer air, where the winters are more moderate, or the ſummer's ſun more benign: and whoever obſerves this coaſt with attention, will find its vallies plenteous and abundant beyond compariſon; its gardens and orchards full of all manner of pleaſant fruits, and its mountains teeming with gold and

[k] Lib. iii.
[l] Lib. xliv.

ſilver,

GIBRALTAR. ſilver, and univerſally cloathed with the rich vine. The ſea that bounds it is famous for its fiſh [*m*]; and the very rivers are not only ſalubrious, but have their ſands enriched with gold [*n*].

[*m*] Vitellius, the Roman Emperor, had veſſels of three banks of oars continually employed to fetch the delicate fiſh of the Streights of Gibraltar. " Murænarum lactes, a Carpatheo uſque " fretoque Hiſpaniæ per navarchos ac triremes " petitarum commiſcuit." Sueton. lib. ix.

[*n*] Strabo aſſures us that the rivers of Spain run upon golden ſands, and that grains of the fineſt gold were found in them; ſuch the Romans called *Palas*. He adds, that out of the very ſtones of the rivers they frequently extracted pieces of gold as big as nuts. Ambroſio Morales informs us, he ſaw a grain of gold taken out of a river, that was as large as a Garavanzo pea.

The Darro at Granada was called, in Latin, *Dat Aurum*, from the quantities of gold grains found in its ſands. The golden altar of the pariſh church of San Gil at Granada is entirely compoſed of them; and that city, when the Emperor Charles V. paid them a viſit in 1526, preſented him with a ſumptuous crown, the ore of which was lik[illegible] fiſhed out of the ſame river.

The

I will ſum up the juſt panegyrick of this country in the words of a learned Fleming[o], who travelled over it in the year 1560.

" Quaqua enim verſus ex ea pro-
" ſpexeris, habes quod Naturæ ac
" Dei bonitatem, agrique Granatenſis
" felicitatem admireris, ita ut incre-
" dibili oblectatione oculorum ſen-
" ſum afficiat."

Deſcription of the hill of Gibraltar.

The hill of Gibraltar is placed in 36 degrees and ſeven minutes North latitude, according to the tables of Ptolemy, verified by modern obſervations. Its ſituation is very remarkable, advancing into the ſea from the

The waters of the Darro were by the Moors accounted very wholeſome; and to this day the phyſicians eſteem its banks and air of peculiar ſervice to decayed conſtitutions; the very cattle are ſaid to receive inſtant benefit, when diſordered, by drinking in it.

[o] Georgius Hoffnagal, Civitates Orbes Terræ. Cologne.

main

GIBRALTAR. main land like a *ſitula* or bucket; an idea which cauſed the Greeks to name it Calpe.

Καλπη ορος και στηλη της εντος θαλασσης [p].

"The mountain of Calpe, and column "in the inner ſea."

Pomponius Mela very juſtly deſcribes it,

"Penè totus in mare prominens [q]."

And Strabo, with equal exactneſs, "Calpe is a mountain not large, but "very high and erect, and appears "at a diſtance in the form of an "iſland [r];" it is near a league long from North to South, but in breadth irregular from half to three quarters of a mile: the ſummit of the rock is frequently hid in the clouds, as it riſes 1400 feet perpendicular above the ſea.

Its Length.

[p] Ptol. lib. ii. cap. 4.
[q] Lib. i. cap. 6.
[r] Lib. iii.

Gibraltar

It is a Peninsula.

Gibraltar is joined to the Continent by a neck of low and deep ſand, of the ſame breadth with itſelf, but which widens conſiderably towards the Spaniſh lines: this iſthmus is near a league long, and, with the oppoſite coaſt of Spain, forms a noble and ſafe bay eight miles over, in which ride vaſt fleets of merchant-men, who repair from all parts of the Mediterranean, and are here obliged to wait for an eaſtern wind, without which no ſhip can ſail out of the Streights.

Its irregular Form.

The hill is of ſuch an irregular form, that, when you are near, you can never ſee it all from any one part: its head clearly faces the Eaſt; thence to the caſtle, and beyond Crouchet's garden it fronts the North; forward as far as the Signal-houſe the North-Weſt,

GIBRALTAR. where it takes a ſharp turn, and continues to Europa Point due South: by reaſon of which oblique ſituation, when you approach the town from the inundation, you can ſee no farther of the rock than the caſtle, and even in the town your ſight is bounded by Charles V's wall; again, after you have paſt the South gate and got upon the red ſands, the town vaniſhes from you, and all the hill with it to the North of the Signal-houſe. The back of the rock is ſcalped and inacceſſible, and it is this peculiar circumſtance that forms its chief ſtrength.

Calpe one of the Pillars of Hercules.

Writers in general agree that the Pillars of Hercules were placed in the Streights (though none of them can tell where); and that, after they periſhed by time, the two mountains of

of Calpe and Abyla remained with the names; as ſay Pomponius Mela [t], Solinus [u], Dionyſius [w], &c. It was the cuſtom in all ages to build pillars and monuments at the term of any celebrated expedition, the moſt ancient of which is that of the Patriarch Jacob [x]. Alexander likewiſe erected altars in India in imitation of Hercules and Bacchus.

No ancient Town on Calpe.

Thoſe writers who have endeavoured to prove that there was a town built on the rock of Gibraltar by the Phœnicians are clearly miſtaken, as Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy, and all the ancient geographers, who ſo particularly de-

[t] Lib. ii. cap. 6.
[u] Cap. 26.
[w] De Situ Orbis.
[x] Geneſis xxviii.

ſcribe

GIBRALTAR. ſcribe the hill by the name of Calpe, would certainly have mentioned it; and this is corroborated by both Strabo [y] and the Itinerary of Antoninus, calling Carteia Calpe-Carteia. Father Hardouin is of the number of thoſe who perſiſt in affirming there was formerly a city here; he lays great ſtreſs on an apocryphal medal of the queen of Sweden with the head of a Cæſar, and the reverſe a Galley; the inſcription C. I. C. A. A. P. which he will have to be CALP. It is of the emperor Philip the Younger, and may be ſeen among the medals of that prince in the collection of Vaillant.

The author of the Recueil de Medailles de Peuples et des Villes, in his

[y] Strabo ſtiles it Καλπη πολις, that is, the city of Calpe, or more properly near Calpe.

9th

9th tom. plate ult. publiſhed this preſent year 1772, has quoted one as coined in the ſuppoſed city of Calpe. The head is that of laurelled Jove, the reverſe an armed figure ſtanding, and the legend CALP. He, however, ingenuouſly confeſſes his doubts, as to the propriety of its application to a colony, that the learned univerſally allow never exiſted: he owns the letters have been much rubbed and defaced, ſo as not to be read with certainty; and acknowledges the improbability of the artiſt leaving out the laſt letter E, when he had room abundant for its admiſſion, contrary to the cuſtom of the ancients, who often abbreviated with one letter, ſeldom with more than three. From a coin therefore imperfect, ill-preſerved, and worſe

 underſtood,

GIBRALTAR. underſtood, no argument or proof can be drawn.

Preſent Town founded by the Moors, Anno 714.

The Moors under Tarif-Abenzarca, in the year of our Lord 714, were the firſt who noticed the natural ſtrength of the place; they built, peopled, and fortified, both the caſtle and town: in this latter is little worth remarking; the Engliſh being a nation, that, in all their colonies ſpread over the face of the globe, ſtudy more the uſeful than the grand.

And called by them Gibel-Tarif;

The hill loſt its ancient name of Calpe on the arrival of Tarif, who called it after himſelf Gibel-tarif, or Tarif's mountain: Abdulmalic, hiſtorian of the kings of Morocco, deduces its preſent name from Gibel-tath, or the Mountain of the Entrance, being

being the key that let them into Spain; but Leo Africanus ſays expreſſly, its trueſt derivation is from Gibel-fetoh, which in Arabick ſignifies the Mountain of Victory, Abulcacim Tarif Abentarique calls it by a ſimilar name, Jabal-fath. Hence Gibraltar by the Spaniards.

Book I.

and by the Spaniards Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR.

CHAPTER II.

View of the Hill.

THE head of the rock of Gibraltar is almoſt perpendicular, and compoſed of a white ſtone which they burn for lime. The batteries facing Spain appear next: the Spaniards call this part of the hill, *Una Boca de fuego.* The remains of the Mooriſh caſtle are cloſe to them; directly under is Crouchet's houſe and garden, where I reſided fifteen months; lower down, and level with the water, is the grand battery, under which is the land gate; above the town appears the hoſpital for the army, and in it Bethlem barracks, formerly a convent of Nuns; the admiralty-houſe, in the time of the Spaniards a monaſtery of White Friars;

Friars; and further on that of St. Francis [z], where reſides the governor; the Spaniſh church is between them: laſtly, under Charles the Vth's wall is the armory and new mole, of uſe in time of war; the red ſands are very conſpicuous. Mrs. Webber's pleaſant houſe lies next on an eminence near the new barracks; between which and the naval hoſpital is the vineyard; the wind-mills and Europa Point finiſh the landſcape.

[z] It is a plain building, more convenient than elegant, but pleaſantly ſituated near the ſea, with a large garden; the church of the convent is kept open for divine ſervice, and the only one in the town, all the other chapels and places of worſhip having been turned into ſtore-houſes, to the great ſcandal of the Spaniards, and inconvenience of the Proteſtants: the bells of the Tower, incommoding the governor, were, by his order, unhung, ſo that the inhabitants are forced to repair to church by beat of drum.

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No Roman Antiquities in Gibraltar.

This place having never been inhabited before the Mahometan æra, no Roman antiquities can be expected in it: however, when we croſs the river Guadiaro, I ſhall have occaſion to take notice of two inſcriptions brought thence, and employed ſomewhere by the Spaniards in the walls of the town. There are thoſe who affirm they are placed in the fountain on the grand parade with the letters inwards: but this I know not how to credit, as the fountain has been frequently taken down and repaired ſince the reſidence of the Engliſh; and ſurely our military gentry, though ſeldom men of letters, could not have been ſo totally illiterate, as to follow the barbarous cuſtom of the Moors by inverting theſe inſcriptions, the ſole monu-

monuments exiſting of an ancient town, and burying them in mortar and oblivion on a rock abounding with plenty of ſtones, that coſt only the exploſion of a little gunpowder.

Moorish Antiquities.

Of the Arabs, the building moſt deſerving our attention, and which indeed firſt preſents itſelf to our view, is the Caſtle, ſituated pretty eminent on the north ſide of the hill. It conſiſted formerly, after the manner of the Moors, of a triple wall, deſcending down to the water ſide, the loweſt of which has been long ſince entirely taken away, and the grand battery and water-port built on its ſite. Of the ſecond wall only the foundations are to be traced; on them were erected Crouchet's houſe and garden and a line of private ſtorehouſes: the higher walls would

Deſcription of the Caſtle.

GIBRALTAR. have long ſince ſhared the ſame fate, had they not been found by experience of infinite ſervice in covering the town at the time of a ſiege, the marks of balls being viſible in numberleſs places upon thoſe facing the Spaniſh lines; two other walls form an oblong ſquare, aſcending up the hill, and terminating in an angle at the Torre del Hominage: within them nothing is to be ſeen but heaps of leveled ruins, on which are now barracks for two companies of ſoldiers.

Deſcription of the Torre del Hominage.

The Torre del Hominage, in all Mooriſh caſtles, is the higheſt and moſt elevated tower, ſo called becauſe therein the Alcalde uſed at the entrance into his government to take the oaths of fealty in the hands of the king or ſomebody appointed to repreſent him.

That of this caſtle is entire, but has been long ſince ſhut up and made uſe of as a magazine for powder; under it is a parapet defended by a ſemicircular tower.

Of the Moſque.

The few other remaining buildings are quite in ruins: among thoſe to be traced and worth our curioſity, is a little ſquare building to the eaſtward, formerly a Moſque, which would have never been known for a place of devotion, were it not for an Arabick dedication on the wall, which imports in Engliſh:

Inſcription on it.

"To the God that pacifies, and the Peace-
"maker, to the God eternal, and that laſts
"for ever,
"To the God that laſts for ever, to the God
"that pacifies, and the Peace-maker."

A neat

GIBRALTAR.

A neat Moriſque court, adorned with a colonade of twelve groups of brick pillars, is near the chapel: they give a pleaſing idea of Eaſtern architecture, and ſupport a terrace twenty-four feet high, paved with brick; in this yard are two noble rooms, each twelve feet broad, and twenty-four long.

Of the Reſervoir.

As water was a chief and capital article in ancient fortification, and here none was to be got out of the rock, the architect has taken care to cove and pave the roof, as well of the Torre del Hominage, as of the other buildings; conveying the rain-water by the means of large earthen pipes into a reſervoir, conſtructed for that purpoſe, under the apartments, twelve feet ſquare, ſtill entire: there are not wanting

ing thoſe, who will have this reſervoir to have been a bath, and ſhew you another room, where they aſſure you was a royal hot bagnio; nay they go ſo far as to parcel out each plot and wall into kings and queens dreſſing-rooms, bed-chambers, halls of audience, guard-rooms, and all the neceſſary apartments of a king's reſidence; but thoſe who know from hiſtory, that Gibraltar never was a court, and that no prince, Chriſtian or Moor, ever made in it any other than a caſual reſidence, landing or embarking for Barbary, will give no credit to ſuch romances.

True it is, that Gibraltar being always eſteemed by the Moors the key into Spain, this caſtle was built as ſtrong as poſſible, and no coſt ſpared

to

GIBRALTAR. to render it impregnable; a proof of which is the entireneſs of the Torre del Hominage, and of the other walls ſtill ſtanding; and their having ſuſtained the injuries of time and frequent ſieges, above a thouſand years. Again, any body who has had opportunities of viewing the caſtles of Cordova, Granada, and Malaga, are acquainted with the gold and azure, the Moſaic ſtuccos, the ſuperb inſcriptions, and other pompous characteriſtics, of a royal Mooriſh palace, which they will in vain look for in Gibraltar.

Arabick Inſcription on the Caſtle Gate of Gibraltar.

Over the South gate of this caſtle, which fronts the ſoldier's hoſpital, is an Arabick inſcription that aſcertains the exact period of its erection, and which, together with that on the wall of the moſque, have been already publiſhed

liſhed by an officer of this garriſon: his tranſlations of both very nearly agree with mine, which were given me in Spaniſh by a Barbary Jew, well verſed in the Arabick idiom, and confirm the correctneſs of that gentleman's copy [*a*]. In Engliſh it is this:

> Proſperity and peace to our ſovereign and the ſlave of God, the ſupreme governor of the Moors, our ſovereign Aby Abul Hajez, ſon of Jezed, ſupreme governor of the Moors, ſon of our ſovereign Aby al Walid, whom God preſerve.

So far of the inſcription, which is in one line, was legible; the line under it, mentioning undoubtedly the year of the Hegira, and the name of the alcalde or architect who built the caſtle, is quite effaced.

[*a*] See the Hiſtory of the Herculean Streights, which I found publiſhed by Col. James, on my return to England.

By

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Enquiry into the Date of this Inſcription.

By the Mooriſh chronicles of Raſis, and that of the archbiſhop Rodrigo, we learn that Wualid here mentioned was the ſecond of that name, and the twelfth in the order of Caliphs, who began his reign in the year of the hegira 105, which anſwers to that of our Lord 725.

Written during the reign of Wualid II.

Elmakin reckons Wualid the ſeventeenth Caliph from Mahomet, and ſays his true name was Hiſiam, ſon of Abdulmelic.

Heſiam, ſon of Abdulmelic, was called Abul Walid; he was the 17th Caliph, and the 10th of the ſons of Ommiah.—Heſiam died in the year of the Hegira 125; and reigned 19 years, ſeven months, and 11 days [b].

[b] Saracenicæ Hiſt. lib. i. ca. 17.

This

Some Account of that Prince.

This prince, though during a reign of nineteen years he never had the ſword ſheathed, and maintained continual and great wars in Africa, Aſia, and Europe, is highly extolled by all the Arabian writers, for his great love of learning, which he cultivated and protected: they call him the Father of the Sciences, give us magnificent deſcriptions of his ſumptuous temples, aqueducts, and palaces, which he built Damaſcus and other cities where he kept his court, and ſpeak with elogium of his vaſt plantations and gardens.

In the year 739 died Jezid this Caliph's governor of Africa, in the city of Caruan; on which occaſion roſe up with moſt of thoſe provinces and the Tingitania, a valiant Alcalde named Abul Hagez (the perſon mentioned

GIBRALTAR. in the above-cited inſcription) a captain well known and beloved in Spain, who had ſerved under Abdulmalic, a preceding viceroy of Wualid, and who died in Cordova much about this time: the chronicles expreſſly tell us, he uſurped the title of ſupreme governor of the Moors, which with his owning ſubjection to the Caliph Walid, whom, as well as Jezid his predeceſſor, he ſtyles his father by adoption, according to thc Oriental uſage, are circumſtances which fix the date of this inſcription.

On the death of Abdulmalic abovementioned, another chief of the ſame name, having riſen up with the government of Spain, and driven out of it. Raduan Walid's deputy, the Moors of Cordova ſent an embaſſy to Abul Hajez,

Hajez, offering to become his ſubjects if he would return to Spain and deliver them from the tyranny of Abdulmalic: Abul Hajez hereupon embarked his troops, and landed at Gibraltar, where he reſided ſome months; but the ſame year was routed by Abdulmalic in a pitched battle on the banks of the Guadiana; after his overthrow Abul Hajez retreated to Gibraltar, where he had left his fleet, and paſſed over to Barbary, whence he never returned; the year following, 740, he ſent over his general Abdarrahman with a larger force, who routed, beſieged, and killed Abdulmalic in Cordova, and confirmed to Abul Hajez the ſovereignty of Spain: his reign was of ſhort duration, for in the latter end of the year 741, Raduan and Juzef, generals of the

GIBRALTAR. Caliph, fought and conquered him in a battle, wherein he loſt his life on the fields of Tajora, three leagues Eaſt of Tripoli.

This Caſtle erected in 739.

Theſe events fix the erection of this caſtle to the years 739, 40, or 41 at lateſt: probably it was begun while Abul Hajez was in Gibraltar; and finiſhed, and the inſcription placed over the gate, after the death of Abdulmalic. As Gibraltar owes to this prince ſo famous a citadel, it will not be amiſs to take notice, that the archbiſhop Don Rodrigo makes honourable mention of him, as of a great and warlike commander: he calls him Aben-Ben, and ſays he reigned three years. "Exercitus itaque rebellantium habebat ſuper ſe ducem Belgi Aben-Ben, & tribus annis regnavit, "homo

"homo magni generis, & armis ex-
"ercitatus [c]."

The Atarafana.

The Atarafana [d] may be reckoned part of the Caſtle, ſince it was primitively within its precinct: this building is another piece of Mooriſh antiquity, and was of eſſential uſe in the days of the Moors, to receive and defend the gallies of the town, when the ſea was commanded by their enemies.

The Bomb-Houſe.

In the town, almoſt the only building that retains any marks of Arabian architecture, is the bomb-houſe; on the top of it was a flat terrace, after

[c] Hiſt. Arabum, cap. 16.

[d] Atarafana is an old Spaniſh word, taken from the Arabick, which ſignifies a ſtore-houſe, a magazine, an arſenal, or place to build or lay up ſhips in.

GIBRALTAR. the fashion of Morocco, supported by marble pillars that commanded a view of the town and bay.

On these terraces, the Arabs delighted to take the air in the evening, and even to sleep during the hot months: over them at Tetuan, you may go from one end of the city to the other, without descending into the street. The report of the subterraneous vault of this house having been a burying-place, is void of all truth and likelihood; the Mahometans never interring their dead within their towns, much less in their dwellings, so that those who raised it were very ignorant, and equally so they that credit and propagate it.

The

The Spanish Church.

The Spanish church was erected on the foundations of a Mahometan mosque, of which still exists the court that maintains its ancient form: round it reigns a rude colonade of brick. In these courts, inseparable from their temples, were always fountains and basons of water, in which the Arabs washed themselves before they said their prayers.

GIBRALTAR.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Water at Gibraltar.

THOUGH the rock of Gibraltar lies ſurrounded by the ſea, you find all over it well-water, pretty good, and fit to drink, though heavy and often brackiſh; but the rain water which is received from the mountain, and filtered through the red ſands, without Southport, is exceedingly good and wholeſome, and remains uncorrupt a long while: it is collected into a reſervoir, and thence conducted to the town. This aqueduct was firſt begun by the Moors, and carried on by earthen pipes let into one another; it reached in their time quite to the end of the city, ſupplying the Ata-

rafana

rafana and the caſtle: that exiſting at preſent, goes no further than to the grand parade; it was planned by a Spaniſh Jeſuit.

The hill univerſally abounds with cavities and receptacles for the rain, which moſtly centers in the above-mentioned reſervoir; whence that inexhauſtible fund of excellent water, greatly contributing to the health of the inhabitants of Gibraltar: were it not for this happy circumſtance, it would be impoſſible for the red ſands to retain, during the rainy ſeaſon, half the quantity of water neceſſary for the whole year's expence of the garriſon.

St. George's Cave deſcribed

On ſcalping the rock out of Land Port, they lately found a cavern which

GIBRALTAR. runs conſiderably into the hill: upon the New Road is a very large one; but the moſt ſurprizing of all is that called St. George's Cave, ſeated twelve hundred feet above the ſurface of the water over the red ſands; this cave, as I was aſſured, runs Southwards almoſt to the very end of the rock, deſcending gradually; but the paſſages being choaked up with vaſt maſſes of live ſtone, and their ſurfaces ſlippery and wet, it is impoſſible to penetrate very far; however there have been perſons who, by the help of ropes, have deſcended ſome hundreds of feet.

The mouth of the cave, though narrow without, is very ſpacious inwards, and affords a pleaſant and cool retreat to the company, who fre-

quently come from the town to ſpend the day in it; the ſudden tranſition from the hot air without to the agreeable coolneſs within, is very flattering, and amply recompenſes the fatigue of aſcending the hill.

You deſcend into the cave about a hundred ſteps; the roof above you is at leaſt ſixty feet high, and ſupported by a moſt noble arch, meaſuring at the baſe as many yards; as far as the air is free and the ſun penetrates, it is feſtooned with knots of a large-leaved ivy; the water diſtills and drops down in different places all the year round, a ſure proof that there are over it eternal repoſitories of water; theſe droppings fret the roof of the cave with pendent cryſtallizations and ſtony

icicles

GIBRALTAR. icicles of a thouſand different ſhapes; further in, where the humidity is infinitely greater, the petrefactions reach down to the bottom, and form pillars, which will for ever ſupport the cave from any accidental concuſſions of earthquakes.

Theſe columns, by the ſingular effect of their nature, are erected different from every rule of human architecture; the capitals and baſes form themſelves firſt, and the ſhafts, the work of ages, join them inſenſibly by the concretion of the ſpar.

To the right, at the bottom of the ſteps, is an opening near fifty feet deeper, and ſeemingly of great length, where theſe petrified pillars appear with amazing beauty and regularity, and

and form an enchanting Gothick temple, the isles and chapels being distinguishable and astonishing for their symmetry: the hissing of the bats, its only, though numerous, inhabitants, adds to the horror of the place.

Penetrating into the front of the cave, you find a great deal of water, though never more at one time than another; which evidences a communication downwards, else the continual distillation from the roof would, in time, fill and overflow it.

On examination, I found great reason to conjecture, that the ancient Spaniards, as well as the Moors, made use of St. George's cave as a strong hold, to which they were probably determined by the plenty of good water:

GIBRALTAR. water: nay we may go farther, and be induced to believe, it was their only repoſitory, and that the water lodged in its boſom did not formerly diſcharge itſelf through the red ſands; be that as it will, there are ſtill ſtanding the remains of a ſtrong wall, forming a platform twenty feet long, before the mouth of the cave. Pomponius Mela [e] has very particularly deſcribed this cave, as a ſingular wonder of nature, well worthy to be noticed: "Is mirum in modum con-
" cavus, ab ea parte qua ſpectat oc-
" caſum, medium ferè latus aperit,
" atque inde egreſſis, totus admo-
" dum pervius, prope quantum patet
" ſpecus eſt."

Whereby we learn that in his days it was penetrable even to the extre-

[e] Lib. ii. cap. 6.

mity;

mity; so that the vast masses of stone, which at present bar all passages inwards, were not yet formed in the time of Claudius Cæsar, but have been the labour of seventeen hundred succeeding years.

An ancient Spanish writer [f] informs us, without quoting his authority, that St. George's cave was, by the Heathens, dedicated to Hercules; but I conjecture he mistook the passage of Mela, wherein he names one consecrated to that God in the promontory of Ampelusia, in Africa, on the side of Tanger: "In eo, est specus Her-" culi sacer, & ultra specum Tingi " oppidum pervetus ab Anteo, ut fe-" runt, conditum [g]."

[f] Los Reyes nuevos de Toledo Lozano, 1666.

[g] Lib. i. cap. 5.

However,

GIBRALTAR.

However, the thought is far from improbable, and would be instantly admitted if supported by any ancient writer, since the hill itself was called one of the pillars of Hercules.

Description of the Pena de Mortos.

In the kingdom of Jaen, three leagues to the East of that city, is a very steep mountain, called La Pena de Martos, near a town of the same name: this hill was likewise named the Column of Hercules, probably from its similitude to that of Gibraltar; in it to this day may be seen a cave, or temple, hewn out of the live rock; and on it the remains of an altar raised with two steps, on which was this inscription:

Altar of Martos.

Q. IVLIVS. Q. F. T. N. SERG. CELSVS.
AED. II. VIR. BIS. DE. SVO. DEDIT.

Importing,

Importing, " That Quintus Julius " Celſus, ſon of Quintus, and grand- " ſon of Titus, a Roman citizen of " the Sergian tribe, and twice duum- " vir of the city, was at the expence " of raiſing that ſtatue;" which undoubtedly was of Horcules, as the following dedication ſtone of alabaſter, by the emperor Tiberius, though now placed in the wall of the priſon of Martos, was taken from the ſame ſpot: Book I.

Stone of Martos.

HERCVLI INVICTO
TIBERIVS. AVGVSTI. F. DIVI. NEPOS.
CAESAR. AVG.
IMP. PONTIFEX. MAXVMVS. DED.

Another ſtone, quoted by Villyalta in his manuſcript hiſtory of Martos, preſerved in the library of the Eſcurial where I peruſed it in the year 1758, informs us that this ſtatue was of ſolid

GIBRALTAR. ſilver, and weighed one hundred pounds; the inſcription I copied, and it is as follows:

LIBYCO. HERCVLI. DEO. INVIC.
STATVAM. ARG. C. L. P. CIVITAS.
MARTIS
D. P. S. P. P.

Returning to the rock of Gibraltar, we find at Europa Point a piece of Mooriſh antiquity worth mentioning. It is a reſervoir ſunk near eight feet in the ſtone, by a labour truly Herculean, ſeventy feet long and forty-two broad; it receives the rain from the higher ground about it, and during winter is almoſt full: to preſerve the water from the injuries of the ſun, it has an arched covering, ſupported by ten brick pillars on each ſide, in the Mooriſh ſtyle; the water is

is, notwithſtanding, very bad. Gibraltar was ſurpriſed and plundered by a corſair of Algiers in 1540, an hiſtorical account of which event was publiſhed by Petrus Barrantes at Alcala, 1566. Some years after the baſtion at Southport, with the wall that runs up the hill, was built by Speckell, a German engineer; the arms of Charles V. are ſtill on the ſouth gate, and over it, on the higheſt ridge of the rock, is placed the Signal-houſe, where the Spaniards kept a *Hachero*, or *Atalaya*, whoſe buſineſs it was to make fires on the approach of Barbary corſairs: in the days of Vicente Eſpinel, who was at Gibraltar, one Martin Lopez had that employ; the eye-ſight of this man was ſo extraordinary keen, that he could diſcover Mooriſh veſſels in the river of Tetuan, which is 12 leagues diſtant.

Gibraltar plundered by Pauli Hamet in 1540.

Thomas de Portillo.

Thomas de Portillo, a native of this city, and its parish priest, flourished in the last century, and published in 4to. *Relacion de los Santos, que asistieron y padecieron martyrio en la Ciudad de Gibraltar, Sevilla* 1634.

CHAPTER IV.

ALGEZIRAS.

ALGEZIRAS

ON the opposite side of the bay, facing Gibraltar, lies the city of Algeziras; a town, that like a phœnix, has, within these few years, risen out of its ashes, after having lain for ages in ruins.

Enquiry whether Algeziras be the Julia Traducta, or not.

The ingenious Father Flores, with the medals he has collected of Julia Traducta (most of which are in my cabinet), has fixed its situation here; Pliny has placed that colony on the opposite African coast, and Mela, Ptolemy, and other ancient geographers on this side: to conciliate these

theſe different opinions, Flores conjectures that Julia Traducta was originally in the Tingitania, and removed hither by the Romans; but, this point ſettled, its exact poſition remains ſtill uncertain, for Ptolemy quotes it near Barbeſula, and all his contemporaries more certainly between Carteia and Mellaria, fronting Barbary.

If the tables of Claudius Ptolemy could be depended on, as Ambroſio Morales has long ſince proved they are not, I ſhould have no difficulty in fixing Julia Traducta at Algeziras, ſince he names it Τρανσδουκτη, latitude 36 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Carteia 36 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which is exact with regard to the diſtance of the former from the latter.

ALGEZIRAS.

The medals hitherto discovered of Julia Traducta are of the age of Augustus [i]; and their reverses being generally instruments of sacrifice, grapes, and ears of corn, seem to indicate it rather an inland than a maritime town; the grapes in particular never did nor can grow on the soil of the territory of Algeziras: however, medals N° 1 and 2 were found by me at Carteia, which, though no positive argument, seem to favour the vicinity of the two towns.

If my opinion can claim any weight after that of so learned an antiquary, the question must remain undecided till some inscription is found with the name of Julia Traducta, too bulky to

[i] See medals N° 1, 2, 3, of Julia Traducta.

admit

admit any doubt of its primitive ſtation. Medals aſcertain the names, qualities, and orthography, of the ancient towns; they take the precedence in authority, and correct the moſt received authors, who, by time and multiplicity of copies, prove often erroneous, a defect to which a coin is not liable. Inſcriptions have this advantage over them both, that they prove, beyond contradiction, the exact ſituation of the place they commemorate: whereas medals, by reaſon of their volatile nature, are found promiſcuouſly with thoſe of other cities, in various places, where chance and the intercourſe of trade has conducted them.

On examining the premiſes with my beſt attention, I could not find a ſingle ſtone in the walls of Algeziras,

ALGEZIRAS. that had the marks or proportion of Roman architecture; neither has there been any Roman inſcription found; a ſtrong preſumption that the ancient Julia Traducta was placed further down towards the Streights. Father Labat mentions [k], in a ſuperficial manner, ſome broken inſcriptions, which he affirms he perceived here and there on the walls of the caſtle, but does not even ſay, whether they were Roman, or Arabick; a negligence unpardonable if his report is true: but little credit can be given to a writer, who, the moment after, traverſes the ruins of Carteia, without even ſuſpecting he trod on Roman ground.

It muſt be allowed there was a town at Algeziras in the 8th century,

[k] Le Pere Labat, Voyages d'Eſpagne.

which,

which, with the country about it, then belonged to Count Julian; whether it was or not the Julia Traducta of the ancients, we muſt imagine it a place of no note, as the Moors rebuilt entirely the city and caſtle, and gave them a new name.

Algeziras and its Caſtle built by the Moors in the 8th Century;

The chronicle of Raſis expreſſly ſays, they were erected by the Moors on their firſt introduction to Spain; they called it Algezira-Hadira [*l*], the former ſignifies *a green iſland*, and in fact there is a ſmall one covered with verdure oppoſite the port, on which the Spaniards have lately built a fort. The epithet of Hadira, denotes the courteſy and nobleneſs of its new inhabitants, who were a tribe of Africans from the Tingitania, which, according

and called by them Algeziра-Hadira.

[*l*] Algezirat alkhadhra, ſignify in Arabick, *the Green Island*.

ALGEZIRAS. to Ibni Alraquic, an Arabian author, had maintained, in all ages, ſo great an intercourſe with the Romans, that their language became inſenſibly a mixture of corrupted Latin and their native tongue, and they more civilized and polite than the other nations round them.

Algeziras was fortified by the Moors with high walls and towers of an immenſe thickneſs, which ſurrounded the town; at this day are only to be ſeen enormous ruins tumbled here and there in the water, illuſtrious teſtimonies of its ancient ſtrength: the caſtle was built to the South of the city, which, with the ſuburb about it, being parted from the city by a rivulet, gave Algezira the appearance of a double town, and induced

duced the Spaniards to name it in the plural, Las Algeziras [*m*]; this again has ſet all the modern writers upon imagining a plurality of iſlands before the port.

The walls of the caſtle, though now almoſt on the ground, were ſtanding, and kept up the appearance of a fortreſs, not many years ago: Father Labat, who viſited it in 1705, aſſures us it had then a governor, and deſcribes its ample ſubterraneous vaults, to which he deſcended by above an hundred ſteep ſteps; he ſpeaks with admiration of the ſuperb cryſtallizations he found therein, formed by the extreme cold of the place; the entrance to this cave is, at preſent, choaked up

[*m*] This iſland, for there is but one, the Spaniards have fortified, and call it La Iſla de las Palomas.

and

ALGEZIRAS. and filled with earth: the building of the modern town, has brought ſuch total deſolation on this caſtle, long ſince tottering under its own weight, that hardly one ſtone remains on another, and of the whole edifice only a ſingle turret on the beach is ſtanding: you may plainly perceive the works advanced far into the ſea, not only from the outmoſt tower of the caſtle, but from the North angle of the town wall; the intention of the Moors was thereby to impede the paſſage on the beach at low water, and defend and cover their gallies from the annoyance of an enemy.

The country behind Algeziras is not unfruitful or unpleaſant; the mountains riſe at about a league diſtance; the woods of cork-trees, with

with which they are covered, ſerve the inhabitants with firing; and, with the town beneath, form a beautiful *point de vue* from Gibraltar, the whiteneſs of the buildings reflecting on the water in a calm day, and giving it an appearance of grandeur, it has no pretenſions to. Algeziras owes its preſent exiſtence to the reigning king, who thought proper to new-ſettle it, deeming the port, though a very bad one, ſome ſhelter for boats and ſmall veſſels, and a convenient ſtation for cruizers in time of war. It conſiſts of a wretched mole, defended by the above-mentioned fort on the iſland, of a pariſh cnurch, a convent of friars, and two or three tolerable ſtreets: they are ſupplied with water from a ſpring on the top of a hill to the North of the town.

At

San Roque.

At ſome diſtance from the ſea, about three miles nearer Gibraltar, is San Roque, built and peopled by the Spaniſh inhabitants of that garriſon on its changing maſters: this ſettlement has been honoured with the title of city, by the Spaniſh monarch, though a poor deſpicable town, remarkable for nothing but the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation on a hill.

C A R T E I A.

Carteia.

Now we are ſurveying the towns that ſurround the bay, it will not be improper, before we return to Gibraltar, to finiſh this ſubject by an account of Carteia, the moſt famous, moſt ancient, and venerable of them all, though at preſent in ſo deplorable a ſtate, that it is difficult to aſcertain even

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West View of the Ruins of Carteia, & it's River, with a Prospect of the Rock of Gibraltar; Drawn by Francis Carter, in the Year 1771.

R. Marsh sculp.

1 The Castle of Gibraltar. 2 Crowhole's House & Garden. 3 St. George's Cave.

Published as the Act directs, Jan. 1. 1777.

even its ſituation: Morales imagined it was at Algeziras, and others at Tarifa; but I have taken too much pains in examining it to have the leaſt doubt myſelf or to leave any in the judicious reader.

Its Antiquity.

Carteia is, by every ancient writer, judged to have been built on the ruins of a moſt antique city called Tarteſſus or Tarſis [n]; Silius Italicus [o] and San Jerome, in his commentaries on the Galatians, all follow the ſame opinion; the whole province of Bœtica was once called the Tarteſſian coaſt, as we learn from Ovid,

Situated on the Site of Tarteſſus.

"Preſſerat occiduus Tarteſia littora Phœbus [p];"

and that Carteia was placed on the

[n] Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.
[o] Lib. iii.
[p] Met. v.

ſite

CARTEIA. ſite of this Tarteſſus or Tarſis, we know from Pliny [q], "Carteia Tar-" teſſos à Græcis dicta;" and from Pomponius Mela [r], "Carteia, (ut " quidam putant) aliquando Tar-" teſſos, & quam tranſvecti ex Af-" rica Phœnices habitant."

Father Flores has obliged the learned with a medal, the only one ever found of Tarteſſus [ſ]; the legend is in Roman characters, which, being certainly ſtruck after the conqueſts of the Scipios in Spain, evidences that the primitive name of Tarteſſus was even then not quite obliterated. This medal is likewiſe of ſingular uſe in

[q] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

[r] Lib. ii. cap. 6.

[ſ] See medal, N° 1, of the Medallas Deſconocidas.

fixing

fixing Tarteſſus at Carteia, and not at Cadiz, where the hiſtorians of that city would fain place it; the reverſe, bearing an ear of wheat and a fiſh, agreeing without diſpute better with the ſituation of Carteia, which has fine fields about it, than that of Cadiz, a barren iſland; and Appian Alexandrinus [*t*] ſays expreſſly, that Tarteſſus was a maritime town (not an iſland), and in his time was called Carpeſſus.

Father Flores, in his Eſpaña Sagrada [*u*], acknowledges Carteia was always called Tarteſſus by the Greeks; and, to conciliate this truth with the teſtimony of Strabo, and the received opinion that this city

[*t*] Lib. vii.
[*u*] Vol. ix.

CARTEIA. was primitively placed without the Streights, and at the mouth of the Bœtis, he imagines its having, by time and revolutions we can have no account of, been deſtroyed and gone to decay, and the trade, name, and ancient fame, tranſported to Carteia by the concurrence of ſtrangers to its port.

To which Solomon's Fleets reſorted above 990 Years before Chriſt.

It would not be doing juſtice to this celebrated place, were we to paſs over in ſilence the very great probability of Carteia being the identical port of Tarſis, to which Solomon's fleets reſorted: but at the ſame time, not to tire the reader with the accumulated proofs and learned deſſertations which the beſt Spaniſh writers, and lately the Fathers Pedro and Rafael, Rodriguez, Mohedano [w], have diſplayed

[w] In their Hiſtoria Litteraria de Eſpaña.

in

in favour of this opinion, we ſhall content ourſelves with briefly examining, whether the ſituation of this country and its products agree with the cargo Solomon's fleet brought from Tarſis, and then leave the facts to ſpeak for themſelves. We read in the book of Kings, that "Solomon "had at ſea a navy of Tharſhiſh, "with the navy of Hiram: once in "three years came the navy of Thar-"ſhiſh, bringing gold, and ſilver, "ivory, and apes, and peacocks [x]."

As to the two firſt articles, no country in the then known world, ſurely, could deſerve the preference to the mountains of Andaluſia, for their rich and inexhauſtible mines, the me-

[x] 1 Kings, x. 22.

CARTEIA. mory of which was ſo conſtantly preſerved among the Hebrews, that, in the eighth chapter of the firſt book of Maccabees, we find the writer celebrating the acts of the Romans, and ſaying, " They had reduced to their " dominion, the gold and ſilver of " Spain [y]." Their riches Diodorus Siculus [z] extols greatly, adding, that when the Phœnicians firſt arrived on

[y] Julius Cæſar, when he triumphed over Gaul, Pontus, Egypt, Africk, and Spain, had the furniture to all the others of wood, tortoiſe-ſhell, and ivory, the products of the ſeveral countries, but the apparatus of his Spaniſh triumph was of poliſhed ſilver.

" Cæſar omnium victor, regreſſus in urbem, " quinque egit triumphos, Gallici apparatus ex " citro, Pontici ex acantho, Alexandrini teſtu- " dine, Africi ebore, Hiſpanienſis argento ra- " ſili conſtitit." Velleius Paterculus, lib. ii. 56.

[z] Lib. vi. c. 9.

this

this coaſt, having amaſſed more ſilver than their ſhips would hold, they took the lead from off their anchors, and capt them with that precious metal. The Roman hiſtory informs us, that the Carthaginians, under Hamilcar Barca, found the Turtedani uſing veſſels and mangers of ſilver; and Poſſidonius celebrates, with enthuſiaſm, the abundance and excellence of the mines of this province. Polybius ſays, that in a mountain not twenty ſtadii from Carthagena was a mine, in which he ſaw working forty thouſand men, daily extracting twenty-five thouſand drachms of ſilver for the Romans. Dionyſius, of Corax, in his deſcription of Europe, has this verſe in praiſe of the Tarteſian riches:

CARTEIA.

Ταῤησσὸς χαρίεσσα, ῥυηφενέων πέδον ἀνδρῶν.

Pleasant Tartessus

Of men with wealth o'erflow'd the happy seat.—

And Goropius, a modern antiquary, has ventured to affirm, that Andalusia supplied the Phœnicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, and Romans, successively, with more gold and silver than the Indies have furnished to Old Spain in these latter days [*a*].

Monkies exist to this day on the hill of Gibraltar; and peacocks have, in all ages, been natives of Spain; and although elephants are not so now, yet we learn from Pliny, that

[*a*] I shall hereafter have occasion to give some account of the present state of these mines, and explain the reasons which hinder the Spaniards from cultivating them.

the

the oppoſite coaſt of Africa was, in his days, full of elephants, and even the mountain of Abila in ſight of Carteia; therefore, as Tarſis was ſo univerſal a mart, it is no way ſurprizing that they ſhould be ſupplied with plenty of ivory from their neighbours. We may go farther, and argue by the ſame reaſon, that the race of elephants are in our days confined to India and the meridian coaſts of Africa: they may have been, and probably were in the times we are ſpeaking of, as plentiful in the South of Spain, as they were in the age of Pliny [*b*] in the very ſight of Carteia at Mauritania, where none have been ſeen for many centuries paſt.

[*b*] "Ipſa provincia ab Oriente montuoſa fert "Elephantos. In Abila quoque monte, & quos "ſeptemfratres a ſimili altitudine appellant, ii "freto imminent juncti Abilæ." Plin. lib. v.

CARTEIA.

Pharaoh Necor's Fleets frequented Tarſis 680 Years before Chriſt.

It is plain, from the ſacred text, that this fleet ſailed from Aſiongaber, a port of the Red Sea, and that they employed three years in the voyage, which is the very term ſpent by the ſhips of Pharaoh-Necor (who reigned in Egypt about 300 years after Solomon), and which he ſent on the ſame errand. Herodotus, of Halicarnaſſus, who flouriſhed 200 years after Pharaoh, informs us, that this prince was the firſt who diſcovered the coaſt of Africa to be ſurrounded by the ſea, and that his fleet returned home through the Mediterranean; whereby we may ſafely conclude, that this wiſe king, having heard, by tradition, of Solomon's expeditions, and probably got a ſight of the journals of his pilots, ordered his own men to guide themſelves by them, and purſue the ſame

ſame courſe, which fixes that of the former almoſt out of a poſſibility of a doubt, not only round the coaſt of Africa, but to the Streight's mouth; elſe how could Pharaoh's mariners have found out that they were in the Mediterranean and ſo near home? It is to be ſuppoſed, they met with Tyrian ſhips trading here with their own colony: Solomon's people were not ſo enlightened, but returned the way they came; it could not be expected of them, their voyages being at leaſt a century anterior to the ſettlement of the Phœnicians at Carteia, as Solomon died in the year 975 before Chriſt. Herodotus has given us a very circumſtantial account of theſe voyages of the Egyptians.

CARTEIA.

"Neco, king of Egypt, is the "first person who ever made this dis- "covery: This prince, after he had "dug a canal from the Nile to the "Arabian gulph, dispatched Phœ- "nician mariners in some vessels, with "orders to sail beyond the Pillars of "Hercules to the Northern seas, "and thence return to Egypt: these "Phœnicians, embarking on the Red "Sea, sailed to the South, and in "the autumn drew their ships on "shore, and sowed corn, with in- "tention to set sail again when they "had reaped their harvest: having in "this manner continued their voyage "two years, on the third year they "arrived at the Pillars of Hercules "and returned to Egypt [c]."

[c] Herod. lib. iv.

The

Phœnicians settle a Colony at Tarteſſus, 896 Years before Chriſt.

The Tyrians, by whom the ſhips of Pharaoh Necor were manned, were the moſt expert and ancient navigators in the world; and they, by order of their king Hiram, conducted likewiſe the fleet of Solomon [*d*] to Tharſhiſh; the advantageous report they made on their return, probably induced their countrymen in the ſucceeding age to explore theſe coaſts and make ſettlements on them; accordingly we learn from hiſtory, that the Phœnicians planted a colony here about the year of the world 3108, 896 years before the birth of our Bleſſed Saviour, according to Bochart,

[*d*] "And King Solomon made a navy of "ſhips in Ezion-geber, which is beſide Eloth, "on the ſhore of the Red Sea, in the land of "Edom. And Hiram ſent in the navy his ſer-"vants, ſhipmen that had knowledge of the ſea." —1 Kings, ix. 26, 27.

or

CARTEIA.

or 840 following the computation of Eusebius: they either new-built or re-peopled the city of Tartessus, dedicating it to their tutelar god Hercules, whence it obtained the name of Melcarthos and Melcartheia, signifying city of Hercules in the Phœnician tongue.

Who call it Melcarthos.

Phœnician Medals;

One of the greatest proofs, and in my opinion more convincing and undeniable than all the arguments I can draw from books, towards fixing a colony of Phœnicians most assuredly settled and permanent at Carteia, is from the remarkable similitude or rather absolute sameness of the types and dies of the coin of both people; and to enable the reader to form a just judgement what great stress we may lay on their evidence, I have engraved three

three medals of ancient Tyre and Sydon, from the cabinet of Monſieur Pellerin, of Paris.

compared with thoſe of Carteia.

The firſt has for head that of laurelled Jove; the reverſe a ſhip, under which Tyre is written in Phœnician and Greek characters, the former to be read from the right to the left. In medal N° 3, of Carteia, we find the ſame face and reverſe, and in like manner the name of the town beneath: the ſecond Tyrian coin bears a female head crowned with turrets; the back part of the head is indeed covered with a veil, but in that of Sydon, the mother of Tyre, the hair is naked, curled exactly as that of N° 9 of Carteia, and without any palm, which every one knows was a notable product of Tyre; the Car-

CARTEIA. teians could not retain it with propriety, but ſubſtituted in its place, and in the ſame poſition, the trident. The moſt common type of the ancient Berytus, another maritime town of Phœnicia, was a naked Neptune ſtanding, a tunny fiſh in his right hand, and the trident in the other, with one foot on the prow of a ſhip, and this reverſe, is the very ſame with that of N° 9 of Carteia, which they preſerved even after they became, in ſucceeding ages, a Roman colony: on others of its coin is a dolphin bearing a trident; and Tyre ſtruck many with the head of Hercules reverſed by his club. Carteia retained all theſe ſymbols on its money; what further evidence need we of the ſettlement of the Phœnicians at Carteia? The Tyrians naturally introduced

troduced their money with them; and the Carteians, we ſee, preſerved the ſame types on their coin, through a ſeries of nine ages: and even when almoſt every other city of Spain flattered the Roman emperors with ſtriking their heads on their money, Carteia, proud of its origin and eager to perpetuate the memorial of it, continued to diſplay on its coin the image of their parent, the crowned city of Tyre.

Samians at Carteia 620 Years before Chriſt.

The proſperity of Melcarthos ſubſiſted under the Phœnicians for many centuries; they increaſed its commerce and made it a mart for trade, to which reſorted veſſels from all ports of the Mediterranean: about ſix hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra, a merchant ſhip from Samos, bound

to

CARTEIA. to Egypt, under the conduct of the pilot Cælius, was driven by a ſtrong Levant wind to Tarteſſus, where they unloaded, and made ſuch an immenſe profit of their merchandize, that, on their return to Samos, they dedicated ſix talents, the tenth of their gain, to the gods, and therewith founded a magnificent baſon of braſs, ſurrounded with heads of griffins, and ſupported by three Coloſſus's, in a kneeling poſture, ſeven feet high, which they placed in the temple of Juno.

Phoceans at Carteia 540 Years before Chriſt.

About eighty years after this event, the Greeks of Phocea, capital of Ionia, carried on a great trade in theſe ſeas; and about two years before the taking of Babylon, by Cyrus, arrived at Tarteſſus, and were ſo well received by the king of the country, that he would

would have tempted them to have settled in his dominions, offering them any diſtrict they would chuſe, and on their perſiſting to return to the defence of their country, then about to be beſieged by Harpagus, general of Cyrus, he preſented them with treaſure ſufficient to build a ſtrong ſtone wall round Phocea, which Herodotus tells us they performed.

called by them Heraclea;

Theſe are the moſt ancient voyages of the Greeks to this country; and it is not to be doubted that they continued to frequent a port where ſo much wealth was to be got: without changing the Phœnician name Melkarthos, they called it in their own language Heraclea; in proceſs of time, as the trade of the Grecians to this coaſt declined, this appellation was dropped,

CARTEIA. dropped, and the Phœnician name resumed, and that in time was adapted to the Roman idiom, Carteia.

and by the Romans Carteia.

Arganthonius King of the Turditani.

The name of the king the Phoceans found governing this country was Arganthonius, during whose long reign the glory of the Turditani was in its zenith: the great prosperity and long life of this prince is celebrated by several ancient writers; Anacreon the poet has fixed it to 150 years:

Ἐγώ τ' ἂν ἐκ Ἀμαλθίης
Βελοίμην κέρας, ὅτ' ἔτη
Πεντήκοντά τε καὶ ἑκατὸν,
Ἀργανθώνιος ὡς ἄναξ,
Ταρτήσσῳ βασιλεῦσαι.

Fair Amalthea's plenteous horn
With fruits and golden riches fill'd I scorn,
Nor pray th' immortal gods to give
To me an Arganthonian age to live;
Nor wish thrice fifty years to reign
Triumphant o'er the rich Tartessian plain.

In this he is followed by Pliny, who has reported that the whole nation of the Turduli was remarkably long lived, and endowed with a greater number of teeth than the ordinary race of men: " *Dentes* triceni " bini viris attribuuntur, excepta Tur- " dulorum gente, quibus plures fuere, " longiora promitti vitæ putant ſpa- " cia [*e*]."

Herodotus, who lived not long after the times of Arganthonius, has limited his life to 120 years; but Silius Italicus has taken a poetical licence, and prolonged it to 300.

" Rex proavis fuit humani ditiſſimus ævi
" Ter denos decies emenſus belliger annos[*f*]."

A king who lived to raiſe a warlike race
Three hundred years, a more than mortal ſpace.

[*e*] Lib. vii. cap. 16.
[*f*] Lib. iii. 397.

CARTEIA.

Strabo, in the 3d book of his geography, affirms the Turdetani were the moſt learned people of Spain; that they had, from the remoteſt ages, been reputed ſo; that they were excellent poets, and had laws written in verſe 6000 years old: however this account may be exaggerated in point of date, it proves that this country once formed a moſt ancient and flouriſhing kingdom, embelliſhed by the cultivation of the arts and ſciences. Florian Ocampo [g], treating of the manner of counting their years among the Turdetani, is of opinion, that they reckoned four lunar months to each year, which in ſome meaſure brings the boaſted antiquity of theſe people within the verge of probability.

[g] Lib. i. c. 9.

Arganthonius

Arganthonius had ſitten on the throne 80 years, when the Ionians came to Melkarthos, and died 20 years after; which event happened about 520 before the incarnation of our Lord. It was in this voyage, Herodotus tells us, that the Phocæans began to improve and lengthen the faſhion of their ſhips, which till then were almoſt round and encumbered with heavy beaks [*b*]: they made uſe of gallies of 50 oars.

Language of the Turditani.

The language the Turditani ſpoke and wrote in, according to Pliny, was the Celtiberian, from which was formed a dialect called Turditanus: the Tyrians probably introduced their tongue, and out of it roſe that which

[*b*] Herod. lib. i. 163.

CARTEIA. the learned have diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Baſtuli Phœnician: the Baſtuli Phœnices, according to Appian [*i*], were brought out of Libya by Hannibal the Carthaginian; and eſtabliſhed in this country their native tongue, mixt and corrupted with thoſe already ſpoken here. The accurate Don Luis Joſeph Velaſquez, in his eſſays "De las Letras Deſcono-"cidas," has preſented to the Royal Academy at Madrid, of which he is a member, alphabets of each [*k*], of great uſe in decyphering the medals, with inſcriptions in unknown letters, daily dug up in this province.

Two of theſe coins, in excellent preſervation, I have in my poſſeſſion;

[*i*] Lib. vii. cap. 16.
[*k*] See table 5, 6, 7, of Velaſquez.

they

they were undoubtedly ſtruck in the ages anterior to the Roman government in Spain, though the dye, execution, and form, are no way inferior to the moſt finiſhed of that people; the heads are curled, and necks adorned with a collar of pearls; the tunny fiſh denote them to have been ſtruck in a ſea port, moſt probably at Carteia, where I found them with ſeveral others though not ſo well preſerved; the reverſe bears a horſeman armed, and an inſcription in Celtiberian characters [*l*].

Stephen Byzantinus mentions another people contemporaries with, and bordering on, the Tarteſſians, called Elbyſinians, quoting for author Hero-

[*l*] See medals, N° 2, 3, 4, of the Deſconocidas.

CARTEJA. dotus, where he treats of the deeds of Hercules. Velaſquez has obliged us with a medal of this people, which ſeem to be the ſame that Avienus "de "oris Maritimis," calls Cilbiceni.

"Pars porrò Eoa continet Tarteſios
"Et Cilbicenos."

This medal [*m*] ſhews a Hercules' head covered with the lion's ſkin, facing the left, and the club; the reverſe an elephant, underneath this legend, ELFY.E. which Velaſquez interprets ELFYCENOI. EYΓENEIΣ, Elbicini the Noble.

Although the books, laws, language, and even the name, of this once renowned nation, have been ſo many ages conſigned over to oblivion,

[*m*] See medal, N° 2.

and

and the veil of time is drawn over every particular of their hiſtory, beyond a poſſibility of recovery; yet to perpetuate their juſt fame in making mention of them, is ſurely a debt due from every one that undertakes to write of ancient Carteia.

State of Carteia under the Carthaginians, who ſubdued it in the Year 280 before Chriſt

According to Juſtin [n], Carteia, with the other towns of this province, was conquered by the Carthaginians about 280 years before Chriſt [o], at which time that republic firſt got footing in Spain, having been invited by the inhabitants of the Tyrian colony of Cadiz, to aſſiſt them againſt their neighbours. " Ibi felici expedi-

[n] Lib. xliv. c. 5.

[o] Carteia was beſieged, taken and plundered by Hannibal, being at that period, according to Livy, lib. xxi. cap. 5, a rich city, and metropolis of the whole province.

CARTEIA. "tione & Gaditanos ab injuria vindi-
"caverunt, & majorem partem pro-
"vinciæ imperio ſuo adjecerunt."

Under the Carthaginian government, Carteia maintained its trade and commerce, as well as its martial ſpirit. Silius Italicus, in the enumeration of the towns that aſſiſted them in the ſecond Punick war, and accompanied Hannibal into Italy, makes particular mention of the Carteians, who, to honour the memory of their great king Arganthonius, derived their pedigree from him:

"Arganthoniacos armat Carteia nepotes [p]."
Carteia arms her Arganthonian ſons.

Livy tells us, that the arms of the ancient Spaniards were a ſmall round

[p] Sil. Ital. lib. iii. 394.

ſhield

ſhield made of leather, and called Cetra; on which they ſupported themſelves when they forded or ſwam a river, " Hiſpani cetris ſuppoſitis incu-" bantes flumen tranſnatavere [q]."

Their ſwords [r] were ſhort and pointed, in their hands they bore two javelins, and their dreſs was that of a rich and luxurious people, white linen garments ſhining and adorned with purple, differing from the Gauls, who went naked to the middle :— " Galli ſuper umbilicum erant nu-" di: Hiſpani linteis prætextis pur-" pura tunicis, candore miro fulgen-" tibus, conſtiterant [ſ]."

[q] Lib. xxi. cap. 27.

[r] See medal N° 3, which is of the Cariſian family, and whereon theſe arms are very curiouſly delineated.

[ſ] Livy, lib. xxij. c. 46.

The

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The Romans took Carteia from the Carthaginians 200 Years before Christ, and made it a Roman Colony 171 Years before Christ.

The Romans, under Scipio Africanus, drove out the Carthaginians from this country, the year before the birth of our Lord 200; but Carteia ſeems to have loſt its ancient ſplendor, and to have gone to decay, on the ruin and extirpation of the Carthaginians from Spain, as Livy writes that it was, by a decree of the ſenate of Rome, re-peopled with 4000 ſons of Roman ſoldiers, born of Spaniſh women, who were to be incorporated with the actual inhabitants, and form together a Roman colony, under the name of Colonia Libertinorum, though this name, which was intended by the ſenate as a monument and remembrance of the ſpurious birth of the founders of the colony, was never made uſe of by them in their public acts, inſcriptions, and coins,

coins, which all constantly preserve that of Carteia, as does every Roman writer; this event is fixed by Livy in the consulship of P. Licinius Crassus and C. Cassius Longinus, about 171 years before our Saviour's birth [s].

Prosperity of Carteia over the Romans.

During the existence of the Roman empire, Carteia supported itself in splendor and importance; being highly esteemed by them for the convenience and goodness of its port; Strabo tells us they made it a station for their fleets, as it had before been to the Spaniards. "It was anciently the "station of the Spanish navy [t]."

Its great Trade.

In the days of this author, the trade of Carteia was in such a flou-

[s] Strabo, lib. iii.
[t] Livy, lib. xliii. c. 3.

CARTEIA. riſhing ſtate, and their fleet of merchantmen ſo numerous, that they equalled in number, bulk, and richneſs of their cargoes, thoſe of all Africa together.

Here Lælius, [u] the Roman admiral, waited for Adherbal with the Carthaginian gallies. At Carteia the younger Pompey landed from Africa, and with its aſſiſtance firſt made head againſt the whole power of Cæſar; it was at this port their fleet was ſtationed, and preſerved the dominion of the ſea. Gneius Pompey, after the loſs of the battle of Munda, fled with precipitation to Carteia, where he was received; but part of the townſmen, fearing the reſentment of Cæſar, in-

[t] Livy, lib. xxxviii. c. 30.

ſifted

ſiſted on his being ſeized and delivered up; upon which enſued a tumult between Pompey's partizans and thoſe of Cæſar, in which Pompey was dangerouſly wounded in the ſhoulder and the left leg; at length he got poſſeſſion of one of the gates leading to the port, and embarked aboard a galley: to add to his misfortune, on going into the ſhip, he ſprained his ancle; in this ſituation he was purſued by Didius, Cæſar's admiral, for four days; and being obliged to land on the coaſt of Alicant for water and proviſions, this ill-fated youth was ſurrounded and murthered by the mariners of Didius, having in vain diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a Portugueſe ſoldier; the Spaniards, ever friends to Pompey's family, ſoon after

CARTEIA. after revenged his death by the maſſacre of Didius and all his crew.

In the wall of the tower of San Pedro, at Talavera in New Caſtille, is to be ſeen a ſtone, containing the beginning of an inſcription on a monument erected to the memory of Gneius Pompey, probably ſoon after the death of Cæſar, when the Pompeian party in Spain began to revive; only the following words are legible,

GN. POMPEIO. MAGNI. POMP. F.

At the death of Cæſar, Sextus Pompeius here firſt began to draw together his ſcattered forces, and Dion Caſſius deſcribes him marching from Carteia at the head of ſix legions. Veſtigies of its proſperity under the Romans may be ſeen and traced to this day, in the foundations of its ample walls, temples,

ples, and theatre, together with a ſuperb mole, and the dock for ſhips of which Strabo ſpeaks.

View of its preſent Ruins.

The ruins of Carteia, are ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Guadaranque, within a furlong of its mouth: this river, though narrow at the entrance, and with a bar contracted long ſince for want of care, has within it at preſent ſix palms of eight inches depth at low water, and eight palms at high tide; water abundantly ſufficient for the reception of the largeſt gallies, ſuch as were in uſe among the Romans: this may be depended on, as I ſounded it myſelf.

Deſcription of the River Guadaranque.

The river both widens and deepens immediately, and two furlongs from its mouth is very broad, and forms a haven

CARTEIA. haven capable of containing a great number of ſhips; this narrowneſs of its mouth was rather an advantageous circumſtance than any defect, according to the ancient manner of ſea-fighting, as it was the more eaſily ſecured from the entrance of an enemy's fleet. We read in Livy that Varus Pompey's admiral, being defeated by Didius in a naval engagement off the bay of Gibraltar, retired his fleet within the harbour of Carteia, and acroſs its mouth fixed a number of anchors, againſt which thoſe of Didius's ſhips who attempted to enter ſtruck, whereby Varus that day ſaved his whole fleet, conſiſting of thirty men of war, from deſtruction.

I have already remarked there are ſtill viſible remains of a quay built

of

of ſtone; nay you may diſtinguiſh the Mole or landing place, of which a piece of the wall ſtill hangs over the water about twelve feet above its ſurface; this is the part of the river neareſt the walls of the town, which are diſtant from it half a furlong: from the ſquare tower to the end of the town walls, approaching the river, are ſix furlongs, thence to the Torre de Cartagena about as far; the walls here ſeem to take their courſe Southwards along the ridge of a hill a hundred yards Eaſt of the theatre, behind which (though within the walls) are very conſiderable foundations of ſome public building, thence ſtrait down the walls run near half a mile further to the above-mentioned ſquare tower by the ſea ſide.

Circuit of the Walls.

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There may be ſeen a ridge of ruins that were once a line of buildings about forty yards behind the walls; the Spaniards, who have removed every ſtone above ground to enable them to ſow their corn, and literally turned the once populous ſtreets of Carteia into fields of wheat, found it too great a labour to dig up the foundations of the walls, which were four feet thick: the road that goes up the country, as far as the laſt ruins on the ſide of the river, runs on theſe foundations, which certainly was the beſt uſe they could put them to in a low ground ſubject to inundations.

The Farm-Houſe.

The farm houſe on the ſide of the hill is built on ſome ſtupendous ruins: the pieces of walls ſtill remaining are ſix feet thick. I conjecture it to have

been a temple, as before it lie half a dozen very large oblong ſquare blocks of marble, carved with uniform mouldings; theſe probably were left in the place they occupy, being too cumbrous to be conveyed away, or to be piled up without any cement, as the farmer has done with the leſſer ſtones; I ſaw in the walls of his houſe, a marble ſlab, whereon appear to have been carved boys and ſatyrs in baſs relief; on the ground lay the mutilated trunk of a ſtatue, quite deformed: theſe ſtones are covered with green moſs, occaſioned by the dampneſs of the air, which has deſtroyed all their poliſh.

A conſiderable number of ſtatues have been found lying up and down among the ruins, but all are now re-

CARTEIA. moved; Don Macaio Farinas, who surveyed Carteia 150 years ago, reports "the mole was then almost entire, "and that it had illustrious ruins of "superb edifices standing."

"Es mui bueno y seguro surgi-"dero, discubre los Muelles, tiene "por largo trecho illustres ruinas de "grandes edificios [u]."

It is pity he drew no plans of them, or endeavoured to investigate their original forms, proportions, and destination.

Inscription found. Monf. de la Martiniere, in his Geographical Dictionary (art. *Carteia*) says, that when he was here he saw

[u] Manuscript. de las marinas desde Malaga a Cadix.

the

the base of a statue, inscribed VARIÆ MARCELLÆ, lying near the square tower; the rest of the inscription was quite effaced, but the marks of the statue's feet, and the extremity of its robe, were distinguishable. San Roque, which is not above a mile distant, was half built with stones from hence, and I doubt not the Moors before them carried away many to Algezira, and as they constantly turned the inscriptions inwards, nothing but an entire subversion of the buildings they are employed in will restore them to light; nay even then it is a great chance but that the mortar has so incorporated itself in the letters as quite to efface them.

Square Tower

The square tower that hangs over the sea, is a modern building, of the

CARTEIA.

age of Charles V. It was erected on the ruins of a caſtle, the foundations of which are to be traced; this uſe of watch-towers the Spaniards were taught by Hannibal, as we learn from Hirtius.

Fiſhery.

On the low ſandy beach, between the town walls and the water, are ſtill exiſting a few fiſhermen's huts; melancholy memorials of the great fiſhery the Carteians carried on from this very ſpot: that the fiſhermen reſided, and ſalted their fiſh by the ſea ſide, we know from a ſtory Pliny [x] has handed to us of the Conſul Lucullus, who being at Carteia 147 years before Chriſt, was ſhewn by them the ſkeleton of a large ſea monſter, which

Tribonius Niger and the Conſul Lucullus at Carteia, 147 Years before Chriſt.

[x] Lib. ix. cap. 30.

uſed

uſed nightly to viſit their yard, and was after much difficulty killed by their dogs; Tribonius Niger, who was with Lucullus and ſaw it, affirms its head was as big as an oil jar; Strabo had likewiſe heard of it: the Spaniards to this day talk of a large grampus ninety feet long, being thrown on the beach of Carteia by the ſea in a ſtormy night of the year 1632; the other might perhaps have been of the ſame kind,

Plenty of Fiſh in the Bay.

The bay of Gibraltar is abundant in various ſorts of moſt excellent fiſh, and particularly in Bonitos, eſpecially about the mouth of the river Guadaranque; and there I have frequently obſerved them to be playing: ancient Carteia carried on a large trade in tunny fiſh, which they uſed to ſalt

Bonitos.

CARTEIA. and ſend to Rome, where they were in great repute, reſembling in taſte, colour, and quality, the mackarel, a favourite fiſh of the Romans: Pliny, in his natural hiſtory, has been ſo particular as to ſpecify the parts of the tunny that were reckoned the beſt and fatteſt, and juſtly obſerves the tail was the moſt lean and coarſe; theſe barrels of ſalt tunny were called *melandrya:* the ſame author recommends it as a ſovereign cure for the bite of a mad dog; how true that may be I know not, but the bonito itſelf is very apt to bite the fiſhermen, and its tooth is venomous; an obſervation for which I am indebted to the fiſhermen of this very place.

Smaller Genus. The bay is likewiſe full of a ſmaller bonito, about a foot and a half long and

and extremely delicate; this ſmall genus was known among the Greeks by the names of *Pelamys* and *Cybrium*, and on this coaſt was anciently a town called Cybion from the great plenty of that fiſh: Pliny wrongfully ſuppoſes them to be young tunnies; the ſpawn they carry and ſhed in ſummer clearly proves the contrary.

Purple Shell Fiſh.

We have the teſtimony of Strabo [*y*] that Carteia was alſo famous for a large purple ſhell fiſh, which weighed ten pounds; from whoſe fiſhery the Carteians doubtleſs reaped great advantages, it being eagerly ſought after by the ancients, as from it was extracted that rich Tyrian die ſo prized by the Romans.

[*y*] Lib. iii.

A ſmall

CARTEIA.

A ſmall mile nearer Algeziras is another and larger river than the Guadaranque, though it has ſo bad a bar that none but barks aſcend it to load charcoal for Cadix; it is called El Rio De Palmones: neither of theſe rivers are fordable at any time, but are paſt in boats kept on purpoſe.

El Rio De Palmones.

Theatre of Carteia.

The theatre of Carteia is in ſuch a deplorable ſtate of ruin, and every part of it, which might ſerve to elucidate its ancient beauty and magnificence, ſo totally deſtroyed, that it would not be worth our ſlighteſt attention, but for the ſatisfaction every lover of antiquity naturally feels in contemplating even its moſt ſhattered remains: only the foundations of one order of arches are ſtanding, ſome of them

them eight or ten feet high, others almoſt level with the ground,

Theſe arches are quite over-grown by ſhrubs and buſhes; within you can only diſtinguiſh ſix or eight of the uppermoſt rows of ſeats, which are exactly according to the rules of Vitruvius ſixteen inches Engliſh meaſure; on theſe ſat the Roman citizens: the others, which are now buried in rubbiſh and earth, were probably ſomething deeper, being, according to the cuſtom of the ancients, deſtined for the magiſtrates and higher orders of the republic; theſe lower ſeats were called the Podium, and elevated ten feet above the arena: the Equeſtrian order had likewiſe ſeparate ſeats allotted them: in the theatre at Cadiz, Balbus the queſtor,

appropriated

CARTEIA. appropriated fourteen benches for the reception of the Roman knights of that city, who, I have before had occaſion to obſerve, formed a very numerous body in the days of Julius Cæſar.

The back of the building leaned on the declivity of a hill, a poſition frequently choſen by the ancients: Sebaſtian Serlius has deſcribed the ſuperb amphitheatre of Pola in Iſtria, conſtructed in the ſame ſituation; one ſide compoſed of three orders, and the other of two, the loweſt being ſunk in the riſe of the ground; this was a great ſaving in the conſtruction, as well as addition to its ſtrength; ſo here there was no occaſion for a lower row of arches to ſupport the podium, and the higher, through which the

the ſpectators paſt to deſcend to their benches, roſe immediately from the ground: the remains of this theatre conſiſt of 31 arches, 28 of which are five feet wide, and allowing 3 for the

	Feet.
thickneſs of each pilaſter, are	224
The middle arch being the principal entrance, 7 feet wide,	13
The two ſide arches being the 8th from the centre, 6 feet each, - - - - -	18
And 45 feet of foundations on each ſide, - - - -	90
Total circumference,	345

Hence the arches which flanked the pulpitum and poſtſcenium, as well as the front of the edifice, are quite deſtroyed, not the leaſt ſign thereof remaining; all is cleared away, and the

CARTEIA. ground about it tilled and ſowed with corn: there is not in Spain an edifice ſo totally in ruins, and, what is moſt to be lamented, not by the hand of time, whom all muſt obey, but thoſe of the barbarous nations, who ſucceeded to the Romans in the dominion of this country; many of the ſtones were doubtleſs carried away to build La Torre de Cartagena, by the Moors, but alas! where ſhall we look for them? ſince that caſtle has been likewiſe long ſince deſtroyed, and levelled almoſt to the ground by the Spaniards [z]!

O Carteia!

[z] As for the period of the erection of this theatre, it is impoſſible to fix it for certain, we can only reaſonably conclude it to have been at leaſt not earlier than the age of Auguſtus, in whoſe 4th conſulſhip Statilius Taurus built the firſt ſtone amphitheatre in Rome, and till the miſtreſs

O Carteia! thou once famous and renowned city, whoſe beauty and loveliness captivated the merchant, drawing all nations of the earth to thy port, can I contemplate without compaſſion thy preſent deſolate ſtate? Behold thy noble theatre is deſtroyed, thy populous ſtreets are ploughed up and ſown, thy walls are taken away, thy ſacred temples are beat down, and thy beauteous head once crowned with turrets, is now levelled with the duſt: Where are thy Senators, thy purpled Quatuor-viri, thy Ædiles, thy ſtreets ſwarming

miſtreſs of the world had them, it is not probable to expect them in ſo remote a colony: perhaps we ſhall be more accurate in deducing it to the reign of Adrian, as Spartian has recorded of that emperor, "In omnibus penè urbibus & aliquid ædificavit, & luſus dedit:" and this it is natural to ſuppoſe he more particularly executed in his native province.

CARTEIA. ſwarming with people? Thy port is deſerted, no fleets are to be ſeen in it, nor the ſhouts of mariners any more heard: thy fields for want of culture are turned to moraſſes; the very air over thee is become heavy and unwholeſome, and the chilling ague drives man from thine habitation; in thy latter end, as in thy proſperity, one common fate attends thee with the mighty Babylon [*a*]!

Among

[*a*] Cyrus, by turning the bed of the Euphrates, rendered Babylon and its country an uninhabitable moraſs: although the Guadaranque has not undergone the ſame change, yet the fine fertile fields on its banks being left ſo many ages deſolate, are, for want of culture and the induſtry of man to keep the tides from overflowing them, grown ſwampy, and exhale unwholeſome vapours on the country round; the fields the Spaniards at preſent cultivate, having been formed out of the ſtreets of the very town; this

I conjecture

Book I.

Carteia had a Mint.

Among the peculiar excellencies which Carteia poſſeſſed as a Roman colony, that of coining money was a prerogative enjoyed by no other city on this coaſt between Carteia and Abdera; this privilege has been of ſingular uſe, not only in perpetuating the name and rank of Carteia, but the memory of ſeveral Roman families, that flouriſhed in this republic, have been thereby happily handed down to us, and even the form of its

I conjecture was the reaſon that induced the Spaniſh inhabitants of Gibraltar, when they quitted that garriſon, to ſettle themſelves a mile or two further in the country, on the high hill of San Roque, although policy ſhould rather have ſtationed them on the ſpot of Carteia, where they would have commanded the paſs of the river, and ſecured the coaſt from any inſults of an enemy, as well as the fiſhery of the bay, and a commodious port for their coaſting trade.

 government,

CARTEIA. government, its exact position, the gods they worshiped, their power by sea, and the chief trade of their town, most of them circumstances on which history is silent, and we must have else for ever been ignorant of. We shall have reason to lament that Cartama, Barbesula, Salduba, and Malaca, did not enjoy this privilege, when we come to investigate the ancient histories of those cities.

In no part of Spain, as Father Flores has observed, has there been such an abundance of coin found as at Carteia, and more are daily appearing; they are chiefly turned up by the countrymen in winter, when they plough their ground after the first rains. In the beginning of December, as I was busy taking the dimensions

of

of the theatre, a ſhepherd belonging to the farm-houſe offered me, for ſale, near two dozen, ſome in good preſervation, and others much damaged.

Medals of Carteia.

Theſe medals are all of ſmall and middle braſs, and what the rapacious avarice of former ages has ſpared us out of contempt to the baſeneſs of the metal; that N° 1 is Hercules's head, the firſt and tutelar god of the Carteians, whoſe name they bore, and whoſe worſhip was, as I before obſerved, taught them by the Phœnicians; on the reverſe is his well-known club, which he himſelf is feigned to have cut out of the Nemean wood: "Clavam ipſe ſibi "in Nemea Sylva cæſam compara-"vit [b]."

[b] Apollodor. lib. ii.

CARTEIA.

N° 2. is the laurelled head of Jove; it is eaſy to account for a Roman colony, celebrating Jupiter on their coin, and thereby profeſſing for him a particular veneration; he probably had a temple in Carteia, in imitation of the capitol of Rome.

N° 10. ſhews us the caput turrigerum, the beauteous head of Carteia in her proſperity, crowned with turrets; behind it is the trident of Neptune, whom it was the intereſt of a maritime town to render propitious; on the reverſe is figured the caduceus of Mercury the god of merchants.

Neptune is more oſtentatious in the reverſe of the medal N° 9, where he ſtands commanding both the ſea and land, a trident in one hand, and a dolphin

dolphin his favourite fish in the other, which, Hyginus tells us, was his constant emblem: "Qui Neptuno simu-
" lacrum faciunt, delphinum aut in
" manu, aut sub pede ejus, constituere
" videmus, quod Neptuno gratissi-
" mum esse arbitrantur [c]."

His right foot stands on dry ground, and the left on the stern of a galley, whereby the Carteians acknowledged his patronage, not only over their fleets and seas, but also over their town and territories; they have hereby very accurately assured to posterity the precise situation of Carteia, and that their port was safe and capacious, wherein ships might ride close to the shore, and not an open bay or shallow beach, to which vessels could not approach.

[c] Lib. ii..

CARTEIA.

Their empire over the ſea, and the great trade they carried on, are beautifully ſymbolized by medals N° 11. and 12. On the one is a fiſh (emblem of their tunny trade) bearing a trident; on the other appears Cupid aſtride on a dolphin, and guiding him with a bridle.

The magnitude and number of their ſhips of war the Carteians have repeatedly commemorated in ſeven or eight different dies, as may be ſeen in thoſe of N° 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; theſe are each of them variouſly conſtructed, five of them are evidently ſhips of war, as appears from their double and treble roſtrums, which were either of braſs or iron.—— "Roſtra illa ære ferroque ad ictus "armata [*d*]."

[*d*] Plin. lib. xxxii.

The

The actuaria, or light veſſels built for trade, neither had, nor wanted, ſuch an embarraſſment to their ſwiftneſs; thoſe of N° 4. and N° 6. have each one of thoſe towers, of which Cæſar makes mention in his commentaries of the Gallic war, and from which the ſoldiers threw their darts with greater force. That theſe ſhips frequented the port of Tyre, we have the teſtimony of the prophet Ezekiel: "The ſhips of Tarſhiſh "did ſing of thee in thy market [e]."

Of theſe coins, thoſe of N° 2. 6, 7, 8, 9. 11, 12. and 19, exiſt in my cabinet; in that of N° 6. the ancient uſe of the Celtiberian Kappa (afterwards changed to c by the Romans,

[e] Chap. xxvii. 25.

CARTEIA. as more agreeable to their dialect) in the KAR, as well as the Γ in the name of the magiſtrate, is preſerved; I therefore judge it to be of higher antiquity than any other yet found of this colony; it is of a moſt beautiful integrity, and was given me by that elegant collector and exquiſite judge of medals Mr. Charles Combe: the long flowing hair of the primitive Spaniards is thereon delineated; a cuſtom the poet Martial gloried in following, who, when he ridicules the effeminate Corinthian for his curled locks, ſays he wore his own long and rude, after the faſhion of his country Spain:

" Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,
" Hiſpanis ego, contumax capillis.
" ———Ex Iberis
" Et Celtis genitus [f]."

[f] Mart. lib. x. Epig. 65.

The

The actuaria, or light veſſels built for trade, neither had, nor wanted, ſuch an embarraſſmenr to their ſwiftneſs; thoſe of N° 4. and N° 5. have each one of thoſe towers, of which Cæſar makes mention in his commentaries of the Gallic war, and from which the ſoldiers threw their darts with greater force. That theſe ſhips frequented the port of Tyre, we have the teſtimony of the prophet Ezekiel: "The ſhips of Tarſhiſh did ſing of "thee in thy market[e]."

Of theſe coins, thoſe of Tyre and Sidon, as well as all thoſe I have engraved of Carteia, except N° 1. are now in my cabinet; in that of N° 5. the ancient uſe of the Celtiberian Kappa (afterwards changed to c by the

[e] Chap. xxvii. 25.

CARTEIA. Romans, as more agreeable to their dialect) in the KAR, as well as the Γ in the name of the magiſtrate, is preſerved; I therefore judge it to be of higher antiquity than any other yet found of this colony; it is of a moſt beautiful integrity: the long flowing hair of the primitive Spaniards is thereon delineated; a cuſtom the poet Martial gloried in following, who, when he ridicules the effeminate Corinthian for his curled locks, ſays he wore his own long and rude, after the faſhion of his country Spain:

" Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,
" Hiſpanis ego, contumax capillis.
" ——————Ex Iberis
" Et Celtis genitus [f]."

[f] Mart. lib. v. Epig. 65.

The

The s, which is wanting on the head of that publiſhed by Flores [g], is here perfect; my medal differs likewiſe from it in the ornaments on the ſide of the veſſel and peculiar form of its keel. Flores was deceived when he thought he ſaw a bar croſs the letter s in SEP; when without doubt the engraver meant no more than to diſtinguiſh and ſeparate from it the M Marcus, by a point, which appears in my medal round, and without any connection with the s.

N° 8. which I poſſeſs in beautiful integrity, has never yet been publiſhed; the Marcian family is thereon commemorated.

[g] Table xv. N° 19.

The

CARTEIA.

The medal N° 12. is eſteemed by Flores as moſt rare; I bought it of the ſhepherd above-mentioned; the preſervation is lamentable, though that publiſhed by Flores [*b*] is not much better: the type is very rude, the Julian family is thereon perpetuated.

Minerva, goddeſs of wiſdom, of arms, and patroneſs of the olive plant, was among the tutelar gods of Carteia; in N° 18. ſhe appears in the habit of war, with an helmet on her head: the martial diſpoſition of a Roman colony is therein evinced, as well as the great trade and exportation of oil at their port, which they embarked yearly from Rome and other parts; the reverſe of this

[*b*] Table lii. N° 4.

coin

coin bears a rudder, repeated on N° 14, with a roſtrum and club of Hercules; the former was publiſhed by Mr. Pellerin, from whom Flores, who never ſaw one, copied it, juſtly wondering at the name of the magiſtrate read by Pellerin, P.MION, which he had never obſerved on any Spaniſh coin or monument [*a*].

[*a*] Since the plates were engraved I have become poſſeſſed of one of theſe coins, elegantly preſerved, which ſhews plainly M. OCI. IV. VIR. Marcus Ocilius Quatuor-vir. Pellerin miſtook the long handle of the rudder for a P. and the ſtroke ,between the name for an I. it being in effect of an oblong form, the S behind the head, as well as CA the initials of the name of the town, both to be read on my coin, was quite effaced on that of Mr. Pellerin; the reader will be pleaſed to ſubſtitute the name of this magiſtrate for P. Mion, page 141.

CARTEIA.

N° 19. was ſtruck in honour of Germanicus, and of Druſus ſon of Tiberius, both co-heirs to the empire. That ſuch mighty princes ſhould condeſcend to be their chief magiſtrates, is a diſtinguiſhed trophy in the Faſti of Carteia; and raiſes the advantageous idea, we are hereby authorized to form, of the flouriſhing ſtate of this colony in the age of Tiberius. Strabo muſt certainly have been miſtaken in aſſerting Carteia was in his days gone to ruin. He wrote in the age of Auguſtus: we have already ſeen it proſperous and well-peopled during the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey; and here we have an infallible inſtance of its continuing the ſame under the immediate ſucceſſor of Auguſtus. The reverſe of this coin ſhews a rudder,

der, as does that of N° 15. with the ſame head.

N° 13. 16, and 17, bear on their reverſes dolphins or tunnies, and are ſo many memorials of their large and lucrative fiſhery; to the laſt is joined an half moon, to which luminary the Celtiberians rendered particular worſhip; its head I take to be that of Hercules, as it much reſembles N° 1.

N° 21. was publiſhed by Haym, in his Theſoro Britannico: for what reaſon I know not, he imagined it to bear the laurelled head of Julius Cæſar, and, to ſecond his imagination, has given the public a perfect repreſentation of that hero, inſtead of the reſemblance of the coin he had before him: how widely they differ may be

ſeen

CARTEIA. ſeen on compariſon. Father Flores copied it from Haym, among his coins of Carteia, with many doubts, which certainly would have increaſed had he obtained a ſight of the original, which at that time exiſted in the cabinet of the late Earl of Winchelſea, after whoſe death it became the property of Matthew Duane, Eſq; who was pleaſed to communicate it to me; he being a gentleman no leſs reſpected in the literary world for his moſt princely collection of medals, and conſummate knowledge of them, than for his courteous, exceedingly polite, and generous reception of every perſon that ſolicits the favour of ſeeing them.

Carteia, in all her coins, invariably preſerved her mint from the common

mon adulation of the other provinces to the Roman emperors, by engraving on their money the head of the reigning prince; how Carteia was exempted therefrom we learn not in hiſtory, but ſo aſſuredly it was; the examples before us confirm it: and even in that inſcribed with the names of Germanicus and Druſus, you ſee them joined to the turret-crowned figure; if we examine this medal with attention, and make proper allowances for the rudeneſs and variety of the types of the coin of this town, we may perceive the ſame length of neck as in many others I poſſeſs; the crown of turrets, I conjecture, has been omitted through the careleſsneſs of the engraver, or imperfectneſs of the dye, as the bunch of hair projecting from the forehead (which Haym miſtook for points of laurel)

CARTEIA. laurel) is common to all, and was naturally preſſed and raiſed by the crown: this is my opinion, the original may be conſulted, and if any body can prove I am miſtaken, I ſhall be very glad to be better informed.

N° 20. is the reverſe of a coin, on which is repreſented a naked fiſherman ſeated on a rock, his rod in his right hand, and a fiſh, the reward of his toil, hanging to his line, in the attitude of drawing it out of the water; by his ſide is a ceſta or Spaniſh baſket with a handle; in which the Spaniards to this day carry their fiſh; it is made of Eſparto [i], open like a net, wherein they can dip and waſh their fiſh without taking them out.

[i] See an account of the Eſparto, in the article Malaga.

Flores

Flores has printed three ſeveral dyes with this amiable reverſe, of which I poſſeſs two: that I preſent to the reader, is in exceedingly fine preſervation, and I doubt not will give him ſingular pleaſure; the more ſo if he remarks the refined taſte of the artiſt, who in his pretty medal informs us, that the placid beach of Carteia was here and there variegated with ſmall rocks and ſhelves, from among which the angler caught in great plenty delicious ſalmonettes[k], a fact literally true, even to this

[k] The ſalmonettes are a fiſh about eight inches long, when in ſeaſon, of a beautiful ſcarlet and gold colour, very high flavoured, and prized by the epicures; they abound all up the coaſt of Spain, but are in no part more plentiful than in the ſpot we are ſpeaking of, as are ſeveral other ſmall fiſh equally delicate.

CARTEIA. day; people from San Roque continually coming to fish on these stones.

One of them, almost naked, like the figure on the coin, thus employed on a summer's morn, so struck me, that I got off my horse, and sat on a rock by him, contemplating this medal which I held in my hand; every time the countryman caught a fish, I more and more admired the ingenuity of this people, who took such particular pains to commemorate even the slightest advantages of their coast.

Government of Carteia by Quatuor-viri.

From these medals we learn the civil government of Carteia by Quatuor-viri instead of Duum-viri, like most of the cities of Bœtica; this circumstance, of having four chief magistrates, seems to indicate a superior

rior grandeur and consequence in this colony, and a superabundance of eminent citizens who had a claim to that dignity.

Their Names on the Coin.

The names of two of the Quatuor-viri we find frequently expressed on their coin, at other times one, or only the office itself, to which was probably annexed the care of the mint, by a decree (as the medals themselves inform us) of the court of aldermen, Decreto Decurionum; this they some time expressed in the majestic stile of Rome, EX. SENATVS CONSVLTO [l]. The Ædiles had, on particular occasions, the same licence of stamping their names on the coin, though very rarely, and, as Father Flores judiciously suspects, on the occasion only

[l] See medal, N° 14.

CARTEIA. of their celebrating public games, or, as I think, more probably in the absence of the Quatuor-viri from the city.

On the Counter-marks. Great disputes have risen among the learned on the counter-marks, which are observed to be struck on many of the coins of the colonies in Spain; each of them had one particular to itself: that of Carteia, according to the first medal quoted by Flores of this town, was (R).— He concludes they were thus marked after the time of coining, in the same manner as the Spaniards in the last century struck their old Quartos, with the additional number of maravedizes [m]

[m] In the Spanish copper currency, two maravedizes make one *ochavo*, and two ochavos a quarto.

their value was then raiſed to: I have reaſoned this circumſtance with every Spaniſh antiquary I met with, and a learned prieſt [*n*] of the city of Ronda has, I believe, approached the neareſt towards ſolving the difficulty: he judges it was the ſtamp of one town, when, for the ſake of trade, or the occaſional ſcarcity of their own coin, they thus naturalized, as it were, that of a neighbouring province, thereby hindering it from returning home, as the governors of Gibraltar, on the firſt ſettlement of that garriſon by the Engliſh, acted with the Spaniſh dollars.

Roman Families in Carteia.

I ſhall finiſh the hiſtory of Carteia with a liſt of the principal Roman families, who flouriſhed in this commonwealth, and for whoſe names we

[*n*] Don Juan Maria de Ribera.

CARTEIA. are indebted to the great ſolicitude of the Carteians in multiplying their dyes. The having them delivered ſo entire to us, with an account of the rank and offices they held, and even the number of times they enjoyed them ſo many ages after the total deſtruction of their city, and every monument and building within it, is a glaring example of the utility of medals in ancient hiſtory.

Germanicus and Druſus. 1. In this honourable catalogue, Germanicus and Druſus demand a place, ſeeing they bore the office of Quatuor-viri in Carteia, and choſe to have the memory thereof perpetuated on their coin.

2. Caius Minius Quinti Filius.—Quatuor-vir four times.

He

He is mentioned in one medal, Caius Minius; in another of Flores's more particularly, Caius Minius Quinti Filius; in another, Caius Minius, Quinti Filius, Quatuor-vir Ter; and again, C. Minius, Quatuor-vir iv. so that we can trace his chief magistracy four times.

3. Caius Vibius. Ædile once, and Quatuor-vir twice.

He is quoted in medal N° 15. conjunctly with Minius, Caius Vibius Quatuor-vir iterum; and in N° 16, Caius Vibius Ædile: this latter coin must be prior in date to the other two, the Ædileship being the first office borne in a Roman colony, indispensably to be served before they could pretend to that of Quatuor-vir.

CARTEIA.

Of this family, and perhaps a native of Carteia, was Titus Vibius, whom the Roman hiſtorians deſcribe as one of the chiefs in the civil wars under Decimus Brutus, and who is reported by Cicero to have taken the opportunity of Vibius's courier to diſpatch letters to Rome.

We learn from Tacitus, that in the 9th year of the emperor Tiberius, another of this noble family was proconſul of this province; his name was Quintus Vibius Serenus, who, incurring the hatred of Tiberius, for having upbraided him with not rewarding his ſervices, was accuſed, on his return, by his unnatural ſon, and condemned to exile in the iſland Amorga, one of the Cyclades.

The

The memory of the Vibii is perpetuated on various Consular Denarii, of which I possess several.

4. Minivius, Quatuor-vir. His other name is effaced on the coin; Flores suspects it to have been Caius.

One of this family is mentioned by Muratori, as a native of Spain, in an inscription he quotes, page 733, and which informs us, that he obtained all the honours of his republic, without naming it: the medal before us seems to fix this stone at Carteia, as the highest office of the commonwealth is therein ascribed to our Minivius.

5. Lucius Maius Quatuor-vir.——Of the same family we read of

6. Marcius

CARTEIA.

6. Marcius Maius Quatuor-vir, and

7. Cneius Maius, Ædile conjunctly with

8. Lucius Argentinus, as I read it.

The former family is ſtill exiſting in this province by the name of Maios.

9. Pollio Quatuor-vir.

The famous Aſinius Pollio was proconſul of this province at the death of Cæſar, and till the ſettlement of the empire under Auguſtus. I ſhould have no difficulty in pronouncing him to be the Quatuor-vir in our coin, on the ſame honorary footing as the Cæſars Germanicus and Druſus, if he were not placed the laſt on it; how-

ever it is very likely that of one of his family or freedmen, eſtabliſhed at Carteia, whoſe name and intereſt raiſed him to the higheſt honours.

10. Quintus Opſius. Quatuor-vir, in two different dyes.

11. Quintus Pedecaius. Quatuor-vir, in three different dyes.

This family is diſtinguiſhed by Cicero as one of the chiefs who gloriouſly loſt their lives in Panſa's army, fighting for the republic, againſt M. Antony, under the walls of Mutina; it is there written Peducaius, inſtead of Pedecaius, an error the editors of Cicero's letters are hereby enabled to correct, ſeeing, as I have already obſerved, copies of ancient authors may

and

CARTEIA. and often do err, but medals in good preſervation never can.

12. Lucius Marcius, Quatuor-vir.

This medal informs us, that a branch of the Marcian family, which deſcended from the royal trunk of Ancus Marcius, was ſettled at Carteia.

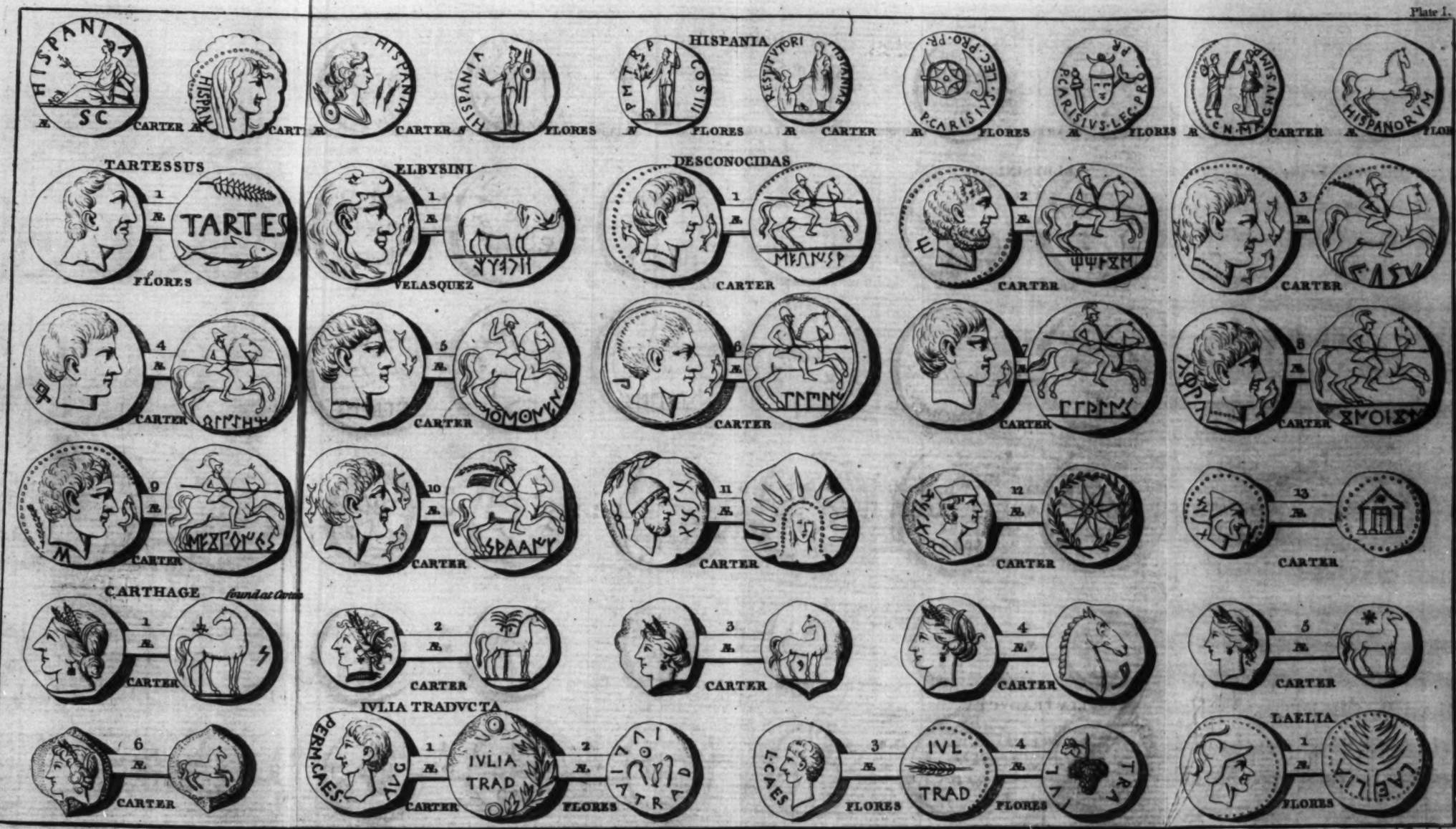
13. Marcus Pacuvius, Quatuor-vir.

This name is ſo mutilated in the coin, that Flores has been greatly embarraſſed to fix it, though not without doubts, which can only be cleared up by a medal of the ſame dye in better preſervation.

14. Marcus Septimius, Quatuor-vir in three dyes.

15. Publius

Plate 1.



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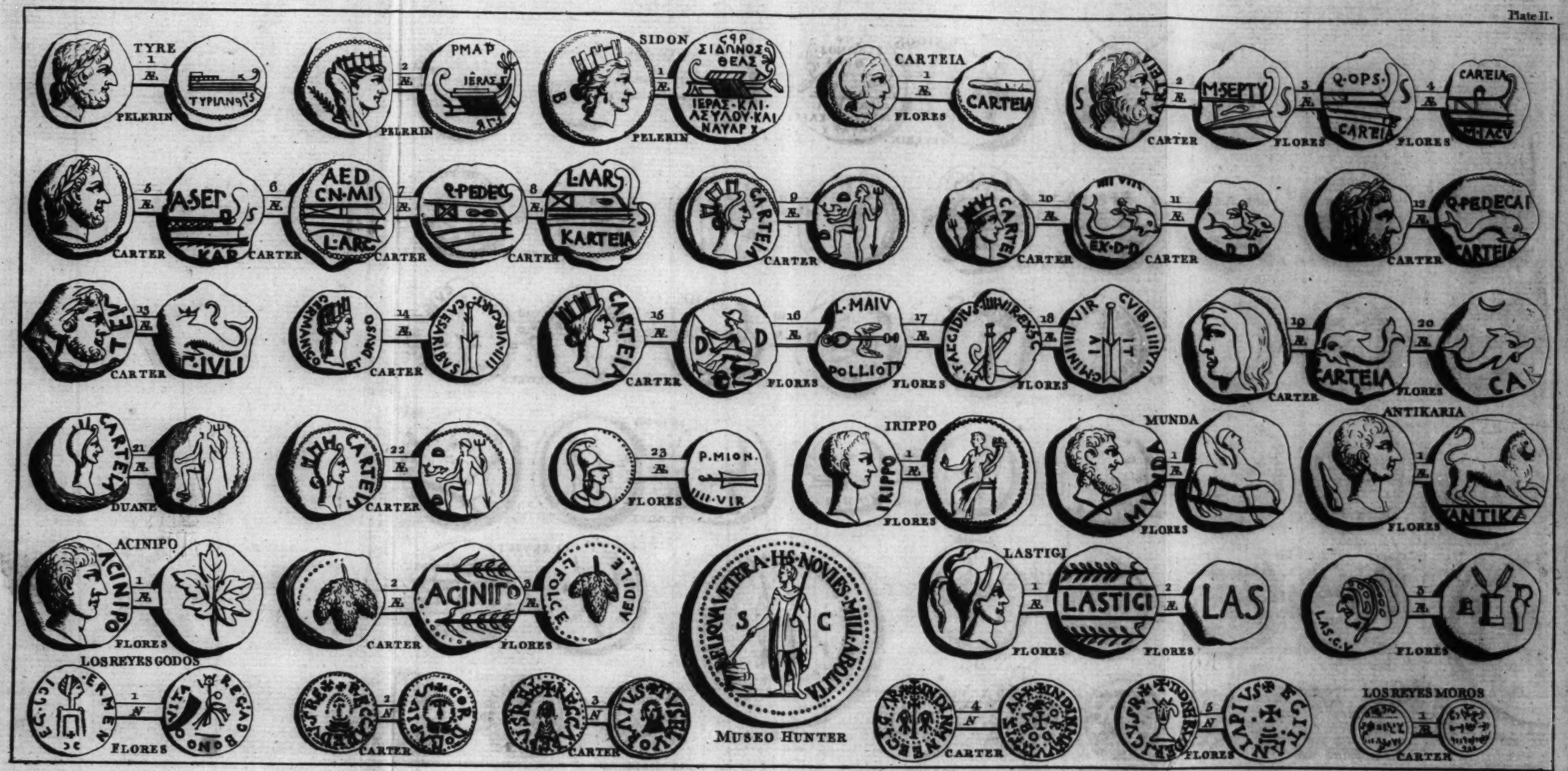

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J. Morris Sculp.t

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15. Publius Julius, Quatuor-vir in two dyes.

16. Marcus Falcidius, Quatuor-vir.

17. Publius Mionius, Quatuor-vir.

"These were honourable men in "their generations [o]."

Ancient Bishoprick at Carteia.

Father Flores has taken an infinite deal of pains to place at Carteia one of the ancient bishopricks of this province, founded by St. Eficius [p], immediately after the apostolic times; which event gives us a poor idea of the situation and consequence of Carteia in that age, as the first preachers of

[o] Eccles. xliv. 7.

[p] See his España Sagrada, vol. iv.

Christianity

CARTEIA. Christianity in Spain generally avoided eſtabliſhing themſelves in the principal towns, where the Roman Pagan governors reſided, and the provincial chanceries were held.

THE ORANGE GROVE.

Half way between Carteia and the Spaniſh lines, runs into the ſea a little river, collected from different ſprings, about a mile up the country; on its pleaſant banks ſeveral Spaniards have eſtabliſhed themſelves, and planted gardens of orange-trees, ſweet canes, pomgranates, and evergreens; the eternal bloom of the oranges, and the advantage of angling in a river full of fiſh, induced a gentleman of the garriſon to erect a little hut of canes, under

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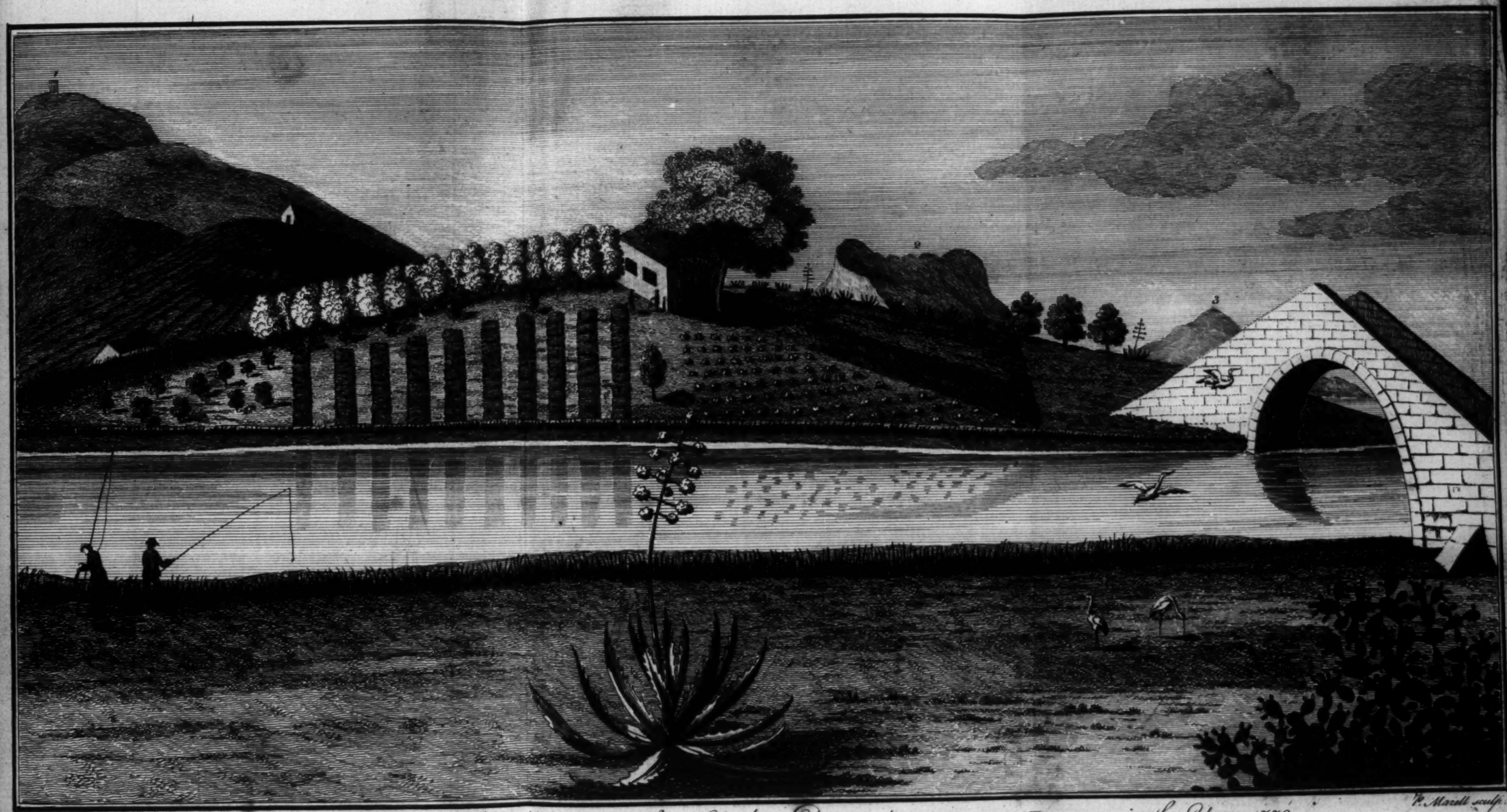


The **ORANGE GROVE** *three Miles distant from Gibraltar; Drawn by* **FRANCIS CARTER** *in the Year 1772.*

1. Mountain seen in the View of Cartein. 2. The Rock of Gibraltar. 3. Apes Hill in Barbary.

Publish'd as the Act directs Jan. 1. 1777.

nder the ſhade of an enormous walnut, where the officers find beds, and the little requiſites for paſſing an agreeable day in this amiable ſpot.

CHAP-

CHAPTER V.

ANNALS

OF

GIBRALTAR AND ALGEZIRAS.

IN the Arabick and Spanish annals, we meet with no particular worth recording of Gibraltar, from the 8th to the 14th century; during which long interval, the Moors remained in quiet possession of this hill.

First Siege of Gibraltar in 1310.

In the year 1310, we find Ferdinand IV. of Castille, with an army, besieging Algeziras; part of his troops he sent, under the conduct of Alonzo Perez de Gusman, before Gibraltar, which

which was then firſt delivered from the power of the infidels: the Moors were ſo exaſperated at this loſs, that they roſe, and murdered Mahomet; he was the third king of Granada of the houſe of the Alhamares.

Firſt Siege of Algeziras in 1311.

In 1311, the Spaniſh monarch abandoned the ſiege of Algeziras, deſpairing of ſucceſs, having lain before it ſeven months: he made a treaty with the Mooriſh king, by which he received, in conſideration thereof, the towns of Belmar and Queſada, and 100,000 gold dobloons [q] for the charges of the war.

After the death of Ferdinand IV, which happened in 1313, ſucceeded to the crown of Spain his ſon Don

[q] La dobla de oro is at preſent an imaginary coin in Spain, and worth about 3s. ſterling.

ANNALS. Alonzo XI. one of the moſt valiant princes that ever wielded the Spaniſh ſceptre: although an infant when he aſcended the throne, he ſoon became ſo formidable to Iſrael, the reigning king of Granada (who had vainly attempted to re-take Gibraltar, but was forced to break up the ſiege by the infant Don Pedro of Caſtile in 1316); that, in order to raiſe a barrier between them, ſtrong enough to put a ſtop to his victorious arms, he, in 1318, ceded by treaty the cities of Algeziras, Ronda, Caſtillar, Ximena, Marvella, and Eſtepona, to the emperor of Fez Juſaf Aben Jacob.

Second Siege of Gibraltar in 1316.

This prince was of the houſe of Banamarines, and deſcended from the moſt ancient race of the Maliques Almohaberes, hereditary lords of the kingdom

kingdom of Cuco [r]: their family came over to Spain with the first conquerors of the country; they were

[r] The kingdom of Cuco is situated on a chain of very fruitful mountains, that extend themselves from Atlas to the South of the plains of Algiers, and takes its name from the capital town, which is placed, like the city of Ronda, on a rock accessible but on one side, where it is defended by a castle: the inhabitants are a martial people, generally at war with the Bey of Algiers, and consist of about 15000 souls: their territories abound with grapes, honey, flax, corn, and cattle; and they have manufactories of the finest linen in Barbary; their mountains produce saltpetre and iron ore, with which they fabricate their own gunpowder and arms: beside the cities of Cuco, they have a number of populous villages. Every town forms a family by itself, never intermingling or marrying with their neighbours, but constituting a separate clan, over which presides a Xeque or chief, subject to the king of Cuco. This little kingdom can bring into the field 5000 musqueteers and 1500 horse, all good troops, warlike and bred from their infancy to arms.

ANNALS.

three brothers; the eldeſt of which ſucceeded to the throne of Cuco, and the other two ſettled in Granada, and were the noble anceſtors of a numerous and powerful tribe, by whoſe influence and mediation Iſmael was induced thus to diſmember his kingdom.

Abomelique made King of Gibraltar, Algeziras, and Ronda, in 1331.

In conſequence of this treaty, Juſaf Aben Jacob ſent over his ſon Abomelique to take poſſeſſion of theſe territories; his fleet croſſed the Streights, and landed him at Algeziras in the beginning of the year 1331: he conducted an infinite number of Benamarine Moors and 7000 horſe, and formed a new kingdom in Spain, ſtyling himſelf king of Algeziras and Ronda, of which town when we take a view, we ſhall diſcover in it

it magnificent monuments of this prince's residence. Book I.

Third Siege of Gibraltar in 1332.

In the month of February of the following spring, Abomelique sat down with his army before Gibraltar, at that time commanded by Vasco Peyres de Meyra: The chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. informs us, it was very ill supplied with every thing, and had not bread for 30 days, occasioned by Meyra's having employed the money the king had advanced him for victualing the garrison, in purchasing estates at Xeres. A vessel of the Moors, loaded with corn, which a storm drove under the walls, prolonged the siege for some time; however the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields,

ANNALS. were forced by famine to open their gates to the Moors in the middle of June, notwithſtanding Don Alonzo Jufre, the Spaniſh admiral, was maſter of the ſea, and from his galleys endeavoured by the means of engines to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town.

Don Alonzo XI. who had been hindered from coming in time to the ſuccour of Gibraltar, by civil commotions in Caſtille, was actually advanced within four days journey of the place, when the fatal news came to him of its ſurrender. Vaſquez Perez de Meyra had articled with Abomelique, that the Chriſtians ſhould not be made ſlaves; as for himſelf, not daring to appear before his maſter, he went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don

Fourth Siege of Gibraltar in 1332.

Don Alonzo XI. resolved at all events to re-take the place, and continued his march, hoping to inclose it before the Moors had had sufficient time to furnish it with provisions; he accordingly encamped before the town the end of June: to this day may be traced the ditch or trench he dug from sea to sea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three parts; the main body occupied the sands under the hill from the ocean to the Mediterranean; he sent a detachment in boats to the Southward of the town, on the Red Sands, and another climbed up to the North of the hill above the castle, which they incommoded with throwing down, by the means of engines, huge stones, not only into it, but over it, and into the Attarasana on the water side, a cir-

ANNALS. cumſtance I have often conſidered with amazement; and how the Spaniards could drag ſuch immenſe machines up ſo ſteep and rugged a rock.

The Moors, not being able to cope with the Spaniards by ſea, drew all their gallies aſhore, and covered thoſe for which there was not room in the Attaraſana, with ſheds of ſtrong timber, in order to preſerve them from being cruſhed by the pieces of rocks the Spaniards lanced from the hill. The king ordered Don Alonzo Jufre to endeavour to burn theſe gallies, but, on approaching the ſhore, he found himſelf ſtopped by piles the Moors had driven into the ſea.

The Spaniſh monarch was ſo eager to be maſter of the place, that he offered

offered two dobloons of gold for every ſtone the miners could force out from the walls of the caſtle, which by the above-mentioned engines had been ſo diſmantled, eſpecially the Torre del Omenage, that the beſieged could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeneſs of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extracting the ſtones, under ſhelter of a ſtrong machine the king ordered to be built, defined in the chronicle by the old Spaniſh word Manta, nearly of the ſame conſtruction with the Roman Muſculus, deſcribed in Cæſar's commentaries [/]; the uſe of which was retained in Spain, till the fatal invention of gunpowder entirely changed the whole œconomy of mi-

[/] De Bello civili.

litary

ANNALS. litary defence; during this manœuvre, which, if not prevented, would have ſoon brought the tower to the ground, the Moors could not man the battlements, for the number of ſtones thrown on them by the engines of the Spaniards on the mountain; but with great diligence they broke windows through the ſides of the tower, and, covering themſelves from the arrows of the enemy with their ſhields, threw down on the Manta ſuch quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other inflammable matter, as ſet the whole on fire, wounded moſt of the Gallegos, with Don Alonzo Fernandez, their commander, and forced them to a precipitate flight.

The ſiege was in this ſituation when the king of Granada, with the whole force

force of his kingdom, joined the army of Abomelique, and they both encamped at the back of the Spanish lines, upon a hill called the Cuesta de la Carbonera, extending themselves from one sea to the other; by which means they hemmed in the Spaniards, debarred them from foraging, and cut off their communication by land; so that, when the bad weather kept out their supplies by sea, they experienced great scarcity of every thing, especially of wood to bake their bread and victuals [t]: a contrary wind, for 17 days, occasioned a dreadful famine in the camp of the Christians, which

[t] Such numbers of the troops in the army of Don Alonzo deserted through hunger, in hopes of escaping into Spain, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that the price of Christian slaves was reduced among them to a dobloon *per* head.

had

ANNALS. had well nigh deſtroyed them; theſe diſaſters greatly embarraſſed, but did not diſcourage, the magnanimous Don Alonzo: to ſtill the murmurs of his famiſhed troops, and give them an example of patience, he abſtained from taſting meat himſelf for eight days, till a convoy arrived; an act well worthy to be recorded, and not to be paralleled in hiſtory, except by the celebrated ſelf-denial of Alexander the Great in the deſerts of Sogdiana [*n*].

[*u*] "Alexander and his troops, being under "the greateſt diſtreſs for want of water, met a "man loaded with two ſkins full, deſtined for "his ſons in the army: the hero, recollecting that "all his ſoldiers could not equally partake of it, "refuſed, though fainting with drought, a cup "of the water which was offered to him, encouraging his ſoldiers, by his own example, "to have patience till they reached the river "Oxus." Quintus Curt. lib. vii.

The

The Siege raised.

The desolation and havock which the infants Don Juan and Don Juan Nunez, and other discontented chiefs in arms, made all over the kingdom of Castille, were the real causes of Don Alonzo XI's hearkening to a peace, which the king of Granada had repeatedly offered to him if he would raise the siege: this he consented to with an unwilling mind, forced by the vexatious necessity of his affairs, on the 20th of August, after having been before the town eight weeks.

When they had signed the articles of peace, in which Abomelique was included, the young king of Granada passed into the camp of Don Alonzo, and the two princes dined together at one table. Mahomed was dressed in a scarlet tunick, presented him by the Spanish

ANNALS. Spaniſh monarch; the preſents he made to Don Alonzo in return were magnificent and truly royal; a ſword, whoſe hilt and gold-emboſſed ſcabbard ſhone with rubies, ſapphires, emeralds, and oriental pearls, and an helmet of ſolid gold adorned with precious ſtones, in the front of which were two rubies, as big as walnuts, of ineſtimable value; to theſe were added coſtly ſtuffs and ſilks, embroidered with gold of the manufacture of Granada [*w*].

[*w*] The manufacturing of ſilk was at that age unknown to the Spaniards; none of them then wore any but the nobility, and they purchaſed them of the Moors, who brought the art with them from the Eaſt: when Granada fell under the dominion of the king of Spain, they carefully encouraged the manufactures of the ſilk looms in that city, and Spain ſupplied France with ſilks for above a century after that event.

This

Mahomed King of Granada murdered in his Camp.

This noble king did not live to enjoy the honour of having thus raiſed the ſiege of Gibraltar, and rendered ſuch an important ſervice to his country; for a few days after he was baſely murthered in his camp, on the banks of the Guadiaro, by the ſons of Oſmin (ancient enemy to the emperor of Fez), who were afraid of ſome ſecret treaty ready to be executed to their prejudice, between Aben Jacob, and Mahomed; their pretence was, to revenge his breach of their law, by dreſſing himſelf in a Spaniſh habit, and eating out of the ſame diſh with a Chriſtian:

"Tantum Relligio potuit ſuadere malorum."

Succeeded by his Brother Yuſaf.

Yuſaf, brother of Mahomed, and youngeſt ſon of Iſmael, reigned in his ſtead. Gibraltar was remarkably fatal

ANNALS.

to the Moorish kings; he that lost the place, and he that preserved it, both shared the same untimely destiny.

Abomelique enjoyed his new-established kingdom but a few years; the king of Spain, having pretty well quieted and settled the internal troubles in his kingdom, began to make preparations, in 1339, for renewing the war with the Moors, who, being on their side reinforced from Barbary with 5000 horse, feared so little the power of Spain, that they made an irruption the latter end of the same year into the territories of Xeres.

Peace broken 1339.

This expedition, which was conducted by Abomelique himself, at the head of 20,000 men, was fatal both to him and them; for, after they had ravaged the country, and gathered together

gether an incredible number of cattle, the Spaniards aſſembled about 6000 men, under Don Gonzalo Martinez, grand maſter of the order of Alcantara, and overtook the Moors, encamped without fear of any ſurprize, and confident in their numbers, on the banks of a little river called Patute, in the Vega de Pagana: the attack was made on the break of day, and ſo ſuddenly, that the Barbarians were routed and their camp forced before they could arm and get upon their horſes: fear and confuſion ſucceeded to confidence, and Abomelique waked out of his ſleep, and, not able to ſtop the troops, fled unarmed and on foot towards Algeziras, and, when overcome with fatigue, hid himſelf among ſome buſhes; in this retreat, on the approach of a party of

Battle of the Vega de Pagana.

ANNALS.

Abomelique killed.

the enemies, he fell on his face, counterfeiting death; in which poſture, a Spaniſh ſoldier, in wanton cruelty, thruſt a ſpear twice through his body; after they were gone, a Mooriſh ſervant of the prince, that had concealed himſelf with better fortune, came up to his maſter, whom he found bleeding on the ground unable to move; he endeavoured to convey him off on his back, but the motion being rendered intolerable by pain, Abomelique commanded him to ſet him down, and ſeek for more aſſiſtance: ſoon after he was left in this deplorable ſtate, the agonies of death making him exceedingly thirſty, he dragged himſelf to the rivulet, where he was found dead with his face in the water.

Deplorable Manner of his Death.

The

Gallant Action of Aliatar, Cousin to Abomelique.

The number of slain in this action amounted to 10,000, and would have been still greater, but for the valour of Aliatar, cousin to Abomelique, son of the emperor's brother, who, on the first alarm of the Spaniards, got on horseback, and at the head of an hundred Moorish gentlemen of his guard, disputed the passage of the river, till himself and all his company were killed.

The death of Abomelique was deeply bewailed by his father, whose grief, turned to fury, made him resolve to take a signal revenge, by passing himself into Spain with the whole force of his kingdom: his fleet, consisting of 260 sail, fought with, and entirely destroyed, that of the Spaniards; in which battle Don Alonzo

ANNALS.

Death of Don Alonzo Juffre, Admiral of Caſtille, in 1341.

Juffre, admiral of Caſtille, loſt his life: this victory leaving the paſſage of the Streights open to the Moors, they landed at Algeziras, in ſeven months time, 60,000 horſe, and 400,000 foot; and with this prodigious army, Aben Jacob laid ſiege to Tarifa. Againſt them Don Alonzo brought the largeſt army he could raiſe in Spain; and, not thinking that ſufficient, ſolicited the king of Portugal to join him with his troops, and they together attacked and routed the emperor of Fez, on Monday the 30th of October, 1342; the richneſs of the Mooriſh camp, and the ſplendid tent of Aben Jacob, placed on an eminence in ſight of the Chriſtians, were objects that inſpired them with irreſiſtible courage againſt a multitude, whoſe numbers,

Battle of Tarifa in 1342.

through want of diſcipline, were the chief cauſe of their overthrow.

Yuſaf, king of Granada, was likewiſe in this battle: both princes fled with precipitation, one towards Malaga, and the African to Gibraltar, whence the ſame night he ſailed for Ceuta, leaving behind him, in the hands of his enemies, all his baggage and equipages, four of his wives, one of them Fatima, daughter to the king of Tunez, and Abohamar his ſon, beſides two other children ſlain in the field: his wives and captive ſon the king of Caſtille moſt generouſly diſmiſt without ranſom, embarking them with rich preſents for Barbary, in this ſecond inſtance ſurpaſſing the great-

Generous Act of Don Alonzo XI.

ANNALS. neſs of ſoul of Alexander the Macedonian [x].

In the camp of the Moors, the Spaniards found an immenſe booty, and ſuch aſtoniſhing ſums of gold and ſilver as to lower the value of money, and raiſe that of proviſions, all over the kingdom.

This victory, one of the moſt deciſive ever heard of, determined the fate of the Mahometan dominion in Spain, which, from this period, began to draw towards its total annihilation; it was followed by the taking of Algeziras, which, being abandoned by Aben Jacob, ſurrendered the 26th of

[x] In the inſtance of his taking priſoners the wives and daughters of Darius.

March,

March, 1344, after a long and bloody siege of twenty months.

Book I.

Second Siege of Algeziras 1342.

The chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. gives a very curious journal of this siege, and leaves the reader at a loss which most to admire, the valour and constancy of the Moors, or the perseverance of Don Alonzo, who had to struggle not only with want of money, and the ill-will of his auxiliary troops, but the uncomfortable hardships of two whole winters encampments on a clay soil, so deep that his cavalry could not move, and his men worked up to their knees in mire for months together; sickness and a great mortality naturally followed [y]:—

Difficulties of it.

[y] He was forced to give all his plate, and even the cup he drank out of, to the Genoese, who threatened to leave him for want of pay.

ANNALS.

Foreignprinces at this Siege.

Almoſt all Europe were intereſted in this ſiege; the king of France and the Pope ſent ſupplies of money; the kings of Arragon and Portugal, and the ſtate of Genoa their fleets; ſeveral princes of Germany came in perſon, as did Philip, king of Navarre, and Gaſton, earl of Foix; theſe two died before the place.

Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaſter.

The battle of Tarifa had raiſed the reputation of Don Alonzo XI, to ſuch a pitch, throughout chriſtendom, that Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaſter, earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, great grandſon to Henry III, and grandfather of Henry IV, commanding, at this time, the Engliſh forces in Guienne, obtained leave from Edward III, to ſerve a campaign under Don Alonzo in the ſiege of Algeziras: of

of his acts of chivalry the chronicle makes particular mention; an anecdote, which reflects honour on the English in general, a nation famed through all ages for heroic virtue and noble deeds of arms, and on the august Descendants of this brave prince, whose valour and martial spirit brought him so many hundred leagues to serve in the dangerous siege of a town, defended by 30,000 men, and covered by the whole power of Granada, in a camp sickly and wanting necessaries.

Of the Royal House of England.

His Eagerness to be present at a Battle.

On his arrival in Spain, being informed that a battle was daily expected to be fought between the Christians and the united troops of the Benemarines and the king of Granada, he

ANNALS.

He lodges at the English Factory in Seville.

he haſtened his march, and made ſuch diligence, that, when he arrived in Seville, only the earl of Saliſbury and four of his knights had been able to follow him; they were honourably received in that city by the Engliſh factory, and lodged at their houſe.

His Valour and Acts.

Henry brought with him ſeveral companies of horſe, and was received by Don Alonzo XI, with all the marks of eſteem due to his high birth. He ſoon ſignalized his valour in an action, wherein the impetuoſity of his courage carried him beyond his followers, and into the midſt of the Barbarians, but on being ſuccoured he drove them back to the town: two Engliſh knights, out of an exceſs of valour, followed them within the gates, ſhewing to the aſtoniſhed Barbarians that undaunted

Intrepidity of two of his Knights.

daunted ſpirit of our forefathers, which, tranſmitted without blot or blemiſh to their ſons, has raiſed the Britiſh empire to its preſent pitch of greatneſs: the Moors ſought, as the chronicle tells us, to take them priſoners, and would not ſlay them; thereby evidencing a great ſenſe of honour and courage in themſelves, who could thus reſpect it in an enemy.

Generoſity of the Moors.

The duke of Lancaſter, in one of theſe combats, had two of his knights ſlain, and was wounded himſelf by an arrow in the face; which honourable ſcar he carried with him to the grave. He was the champion of the Engliſh cauſe in France, and learned the art of war under the invincible banners of his couſin Edward the Black Prince; for his ſuperior virtues he was ſtyled the

He is wounded by an Arrow.

His Character, Death, and Elogium.

ANNALS. the good duke, and his glorious career was ſhortened by the plague in London in 1361, five years before the birth of Henry IV, ſon of his daughter Blanch and John of Gaunt [z].

One

[z] This anecdote having been overlooked or unknown to all thoſe who have attempted to write the hiſtory of England, it will be proper to quote the paſſages regarding it, from the chronicle of Don Alonzo XI, a book of undoubted veracity, in high eſtimation with the Spaniards, and become exceedingly ſcarce:

" Otro ſi vino alli el duque de Alencaſtre de " Inglatierra, que fue conde de Arbid, que avia " nombre Don Enrique, y entonces cuando vino " à Algezira era conde de Arbid, & deſpues fue " duque de Alencaſtre y era de la caſa real de " Inglatierra." Pagina 177.

" Los Condes de Arbid y Solusber-y ſu Gente " Llegaron à las puertas de la Ciudad, por la " parte del Fonſario, do abian abido la pelea, y " Llegavan tan cerca que davan con las Lancas " à los Moros que eſtaban en la Caba, y los que " eſtaban en la Barrera de la Ciudad ſocorrieron " aquel lugar, y ſalieron fuera y ovieron mui " gran

One of the firſt acts of Don Alonzo at this ſiege, was the taking from the

" gran pelea con ellos, y fue herido el Conde de
" Arbid de una Saeta en el Roſtro, y mataron le
" dos Cavalleros, pero fueron encerrados los
" Moros." Pagina 162.

" Eſtando en eſto, los Condes de Arbid y de
" Solusber, y otras gentes de Ingleſes, y de Ale-
" manes, armaronſe, y entraron mui aprieſſa en
" la pelea, y los Moros de la Ciudad ſalieron to-
" dos, y fue la pelea mui fuerte entre ellos. Los
" Chriſtianos que andavan en la pelea no eſtaban
" mui firmes con los Condes, y dexaron los, como
" hombres que avian entrado arrebatadamente
" en la pelea, y el Rei mando luego que en-
" traſſen à ſocorrer à los Chriſtianos, y ellos hi-
" cieronle anſi, y deſde que eſtos Llegaron de cada
" parte los Moros fueron huyendo à la Ciudad,
" y los Chriſtianos fueron hiriendo y matando
" en ellos, y tan apreſſuradamente huyeron los
" Moros, y tan ſin acuerdo, que à buelta de ellos
" entraron en la Ciudad dos Chriſtianos de los
" Ingleſes, y deſde que los vieron, cuidaron que
" eran mas, y ovieron gran recelo, que eſtaba la
" Ciudad perdida, pero deſde que vieron que no
" eran ſino dos, hicieron mucho por los prender,
" y hicieron poner recaudo en las puertas de la
" Ciudad." Pagina 164.

Moors

ANNALS.

Torre de Cartagena taken.

Moors the tower of Cartagena, on the hill of Carteia, which they had repaired and fortified, and from whence they greatly annoyed the Spanish camp.

Surrender of Algeziras to the Spaniards 1344.

The Alcalde of Algeziras would not surrender the city till the king of Granada produced a written order from the emperor his master, and then on condition that they should be permitted to march out with all their effects and baggage: in the town was a son of the unfortunate Abomelique, a youth that Don Alonzo, out of respect to his grandfather, desired to see, but his governor, from an ill-timed pride, would not suffer him to have an interview with a prince, who he said had brought such destruction on his father's house; and putting

putting him aboard a bark, ſailed with him to Gibraltar without ſeeing the king.

The ſiege of Algeziras is the moſt ancient in which I remember to have read any mention of guns in Spain; with them the Moors made great havock among the Spaniards, to whom they ſeemed at that time to be quite unknown; the hiſtorian relates, as a wonderful phænomenon, that they would cut a man's leg or arm off, and kill at a diſtance; the powder he calls truenos or thunder; the guns were, I fancy, ſmall, as they did not uſe them againſt the walls: in 1484, at the ſiege of Malaga, we find them very large, employed as cannon, mounted on heavy carriages, and planted in batteries; but in that age artillery began

ANNALS. began to be uſed generally all over Europe.

Third Siege of Algeziras in 1368.

The deſtruction of Algeziras happened in the very next reign, during the civil wars of Peter the Cruel, and his baſtard brother Henry, when Mahomed Lagus, king of Granada, beſieged and took it, making all the inhabitants ſlaves; and doubting his ability to retain it, he ordered the walls to be entirely demoliſhed, that the town might be of no further uſe to the Spaniards; this event the Spaniſh chronicles place in the year 1368 [*e*].

Its Deſtruction.

[*e*] Algeziras lay in the ſame heap of ruins we now ſee it, and had nought but the walls of the caſtle ſtanding, till the preſent king of Spain, Charles III, rebuilt it in 1760, as we have already obſerved.

Gibraltar

Book I.

Fifth Siege of Gibraltar 1349.

Gibraltar was the next object of Don Alonzo; he ſat down before it in the ſummer of 1349, and, during nine months ſiege, had reduced the garriſon to great ſtraits, when the plague carried him off on the 26th of March 1350, in the 38th year of his age, after a reign full of glory. Had it pleaſed God to ſpare his life to its natural period, he would certainly have extirpated the Moors from Spain, a work which coſt his ſucceſſors above a century.

Death of Don Alonzo XI.

His Character.

He was born in very difficult times, which greatly retarded his military expeditions, though his courage and patience at length overcame all difficulties, and we have ſeen him in the foregoing pages act the part of a conſummate hero: the loſs of Gibraltar

ANNALS. in his reign was what always ſat near his heart, and he ſacrificed his life in endeavouring to regain it; he was ſo jealous of his ſupreme authority, that at his coronation he ordered his crown to be laid on the altar, whence he took it with his own hands, and placed it on his head, the archbiſhop of San Iago ſtanding by [a]; a bold action, conſidering the age he lived in. The Moors had ſuch a veneration for this prince, that when they heard of his death, and ſaw the camp of the Chriſtians break up and move off, they would not ſuffer their own troops to

[a] This ceremony was performed in the nunnery of Las Huelgas, at Burgos, in the church of that royal monaſtery; his wife Dona Maria was crowned with him. In the year 1769, the royal academy of Madrid propoſed the coronation of Don Alonzo XI. as a ſubject for the firſt premium, to be painted in oil.

incommode

incommode them, out of reverence to the royal corpſe, but came unarmed before the town in crowds to ſee the proceſſion, declaring "that "death had taken away a moſt noble "king, who was not only an honour "to the Chriſtians, but the fountain "and means of their acquiring ho-"nour themſelves [b]."

Don Alonzo XI. was of a middling ſtature, beautiful in his perſon, exceedingly fair and amorous by complexion, of a majeſtic preſence, great corporal ſtrength, confirmed by con-

[b] The expreſſion in the chronicle is very beautiful: "Dician, que aquel dia muriera un "noble rey, y gran principe; por loqual no ſo-"lamente los Chriſtianos eran por el honrados, "mas aun los caballeros Moros por el avian "ganado grandes honras, y eran preciados de "ſus reyes."

ANNALS. ſtant exerciſe, and endowed with a courageous and undaunted ſpirit [c].

His body lies in the cathedral church of Cordova: Philip II, when he was in that city 1568, had it diſinterred, and the coffin opened, that he might view the relicks of ſo famous a predeceſſor; a curioſity, wherein he imitated Auguſtus Cæſar, who handled and even embraced the bones of Alexander the Great [d]; a ſimilar ho-

[c] He was ſo fond of hunting, that, during the long ſiege of Algeziras, he never ceaſed going out of the camp into the mountains, till one day a party of Moors had well nigh ſurprized him.

[d] "Per idem tempus, conditorium & corpus "Magni Alexandri, quum prolatum è penetralſi "ſubjeciſſet oculis, coronâ aureâ impoſitâ ac flo-"ribus aſperſis veneratus eſt." Sueton. in Aug. Vita, 18. And Dion Caſſius ſays, "He handled "the body ſo much, that he broke off the tip "of his noſe."

nour

nour paid even in the grave to two mighty princes, whose glorious actions, when living, with a most perfect resemblance, equally entitled them to everlasting renown. The Spanish monarch was scandalized to find the corps of our hero without a sword; one was brought to be placed by his side: "Not that," says Philip, "but "mine; for such a king, a king's "sword only is fit.

Speech of Philip II.

"No essa, si no la mia, que tal rey, espada "de rey, ha de tener."

Sixth Siege of Gibraltar in 1410.

The Emperors of Fez remained in quiet possession of Gibraltar near 60 years, till Juzaf III, king of Granada, finding that the Africans, occupied by internal divisions, neglected their

ANNALS. Spanish territories, took it by siege from them in 1410.

The inhabitants of the garrison, so many years used to the government of the Kings of Barbary, impatiently submitted to their new masters, and rose up the year following against Juzaf's Alcalde, drove the Granadines out of the town, and wrote to Muley Bucid, the emperor, entreating him once more to take them under his protection; he accordingly sent to their assistance his brother Sayd, with a thousand horse, and two thousand foot, to garrison the town.

Sayd, Brother to the Emperor of Fez, takes Possession of Gibraltar.

Sayd not only occupied Gibraltar, but endeavoured to recover the other cities formerly belonging to the Benemerines, soliciting the tutors of Don Juan

Juan II, of Caſtille, to aſſiſt him againſt the king of Granada, who, in the month of January of the following year, appeared before Gibraltar with an army and fleet. Sayd, on his approach, drew out his troops, but, being worſted in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in the town. Juzaf beſieged it in form; but would have been forced to retire for want of proviſions, had not his fleet taken three ſail, loaded with ſtores, which the emperor had diſpatched from Ceuta to ſuccour the garriſon, which, thereupon enduring in its turn a great ſcarcity, was forced to open its gates to the king of Granada towards the end of March.

Seventh Siege of Gibraltar in 1411.

Sayd was conducted priſoner to Granada, and ſhut up for ſome time

Sayd taken Priſoner.

ANNALS. in the Alhambra; his residence in the castle of Gibraltar was about three months.

Eighth Siege of Gibraltar, 1438.

The eighth siege of Gibraltar was in the year 1438, when Don Enrique de Gusman Conde de Niebla, in the reign of Don Juan II, attacked it by land and sea, though with ill success; for the Moors defended themselves so valiantly, that they gained a signal overthrow of the Christians, who, taking to their ships, were most of them slaughtered on the sea shore, and Don Enrique himself, in getting aboard, was unfortunately drowned; his son escaped with the remains of the army.

Don Enrique de Gusman drowned at it.

Ninth Siege of Gibraltar, 1462.

In the year 1462, he returned with a greater force, and revenged the death

death of his father by taking the place, which ever ſince has remained in poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians, after having been in that of the Mahometans 748 years.

Is erected into a Kingdom by Henry IV. of Caſtille.

Don Enrique IV, of Caſtille, then on the throne of Spain, following the example of Abomelique, took the title of king of Gibraltar, and gave it for arms, a caſtle Or, in a field gules, a key pendant; which ſtyle has been ever ſince continued by his ſucceſſors.

Its Arms.

Tenth Siege of Gibraltar, 1704.

Gibraltar was torn for ever from the Spaniſh domaine, in 1704, by the Engliſh, to whom it has continued, notwithſtanding the Spaniards beſieged it twice in 1705 and 1727; the journals of which ſieges are too well known to need a repetition: a manuſcript

Eleventh Siege of Gibraltar, 1705.

Twelfth Siege of Gibraltar, 1727.

ANNALS. ſcript of that of 1727, carried on by the Marquis de las Torres, was preſented to me by an inhabitant of the town; it contains nothing worth tranſcribing, but a vain attempt of the engineers to blow up the head of the hill by means of a mine under Willis's battery.

Gibraltar ceded to the Crown of Great Britain 1713.

Gibraltar, under the dominion of Great Britain (to whoſe crown it was ceded by the king of Spain in the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713), regained its ancient conſequence; the fortifications have been ſo improved and perfected, that, joined to the natural ſtrength of the place, they render it impregnable, and all likelihood of its returning to the Spaniards improbable, except by treaſon; to the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the Engliſh de-

ſervedly account it the key of the Streights, and the ſeat of the Britiſh dominion in the Mediterranean ſea. Book I.

The town of Gibraltar reaches near a mile from the land-gate to South-port; thence to the end of the hill at Europa are two miles more; to take a view of the Southward part of the rock, which merits being ſeen, I dare ſay the reader will, with pleaſure, make one in a very agreeable party. Length of the Hill.

The Red Sands fatigued not a little the fair part of our company: but as ſoon as we had aſcended the road which winds at the back of the navy hoſpital, we began to breathe a freſher air; here we ſtopped, as well to reſt the ladies, as to admire that noble proof of the beneficent heart of our South Part of it deſcribed.

pious

GIBRALTAR. pious ſovereign, who has erected ſuch a princely aſylum for thoſe who fall ſick in his navy ſervice; a care and attention which are extended all over the Britiſh dominions, and are ſo many monuments of humanity and benevolence that diſtinguiſh the Engliſh among the nations: it is built on live rocks, leveled and platformed at a vaſt expence; below is a natural amphitheatre, where the troops uſed to be reviewed every ſpring.

Mounting ſtill higher, we came to that part called the wind-mills, having paſt on our right a road which continues through the lower rocks ſtreight to Europa, the Southermoſt point of the hill: as we aſcended, we found the air ſo cold and penetrating, as forced the hardieſt of us to button

cloſe

close our coats; this spot is a flat headland, which overlooks Europa point; on its Southernmost extremity are the remains of a Moorish tower, or look-out, and on Europa point is another: the surface of this plain is entirely barren, not a shrub grows on it, being composed wholly of points of live stones, which render the tread so uneasy and painful, that even the prospect it affords tempts few to visit it; to the East of this rugged spot rise, like the turrets of an antique cathedral, a clump of rocks, that hang perpendicular over the Mediterranean; at a distance they seem unapproachable, but, after some pains to overcome the fear of the ladies, I conducted them up by rude and irregular rocks to a small plat-form, than which nothing can be more romantic;

GIBRALTAR. Fine Prospect

tic; above rises the highest head of the hill that seems to prop the sky; from the sides of which vast masses of stone project over you in horrid attitudes, threatening all beneath with immediate destruction, while the goats, astonishing to behold! appear wandering, fearless, on their most elevated angles; the towering eagles soar still higher, now hid in the clouds, now plain to be distinguished; from the fathomless depth under you, the roaring of the sea hardly reaches your attentive ear, but your eye shrinks at the prospect of the foaming billows, that dash, without ceasing, on the rocks [*f*]; a little nearer the miner hangs, you know not how,

[*f*] On this side of the hill are cut out stones of a grey colour, finely grained, and as hard as marble.

on

on the ſides of the precipices; the fearful diſtance dwindles him to a pigmy; you ſee his uplifted arm, but the echo of his hammer, though louder than thunder, expires ere it aſcends ſo high: before you, ſpreads itſelf the whole coaſt of the Streights from Ceuta to Tangier.

A gentle levanter having ſprung up, we obſerved ſome ſmall white ſpecks on the edge of the horizon to the Eaſtward; theſe engroſſed our attention, till, by degrees and inſenſibly, they increaſed and magnified to a fleet of ſhips; to ſee them ſail in review before us, was an agreeable amuſement of near two hours; they every one hoiſted their colours as they paſſed Europa point, in homage to the fort,

Where

GIBRALTAR.

Where high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies,
Her crimſon croſs exalted to the ſkies.

After having argued on the various merchandize they carried, and the different ports they were bound to, I gave our company the following account of the city of Ceuta, whoſe walls and batteries began now with the Weſtern ſun to appear very conſpicuous.

CHAP-

CHAPTER VI.

CEUTA.

THE famous Streight of Gibraltar, of which you have from hence ſo perfect a view, is about twelve leagues long; in breadth, from this rock to the oppoſite point of Ceuta, are computed five; at Tarifa to Alcazar el Ceguer, it is at leaſt one league narrower; again, at its mouth or entrance, formed by Cape Trafalgar and Tangier, it widens to near eight leagues.

CEUTA.

The moſt remarkable phænomenon of this gut is the conſtant current that ſets inwards, proved and experienced by the mariner that traverſes it, and which baffles the reaſon and philoſophy of every naturaliſt.

All the country before you formed anciently part of the kingdom of Mauritania, which at preſent is divided into three, Fez, Morocco, and Tremecen. Fez comprehends all this ſea-coaſt, and reaches Southwards as far as yon Atlantic mountains that extend to the kingdom of Numidia; that high hill before you was called by the ancients Abyla, which, in the Hebrew language, ſignifies a rock; but in the Punick more properly a mountain. It is one of the fabled Pillars of Hercules, ſtyled by the modern

dern Moors Alcudia, and by the Spaniards La Sierra Ximea, or mountain of apes: the ſkirts of this Sierra reach to the neighbourhood of ancient Ceuta, within two leagues of its walls, and are exceedingly fertile in gardens, vineyards, and plantations, for which reaſon it obtained the name of Val de Viñas.

Ancient Ceuta was a conſiderable city in the time of the Romans, and called by them Civitas Romanorum; Ptolemy ſtyles it εξιλισσα, and attributes its foundation to the Carthaginians, from whoſe dominion it fell into the power of the Romans [g].

[g] The ineptitude of a modern writer calling Ceuta Septem Fratres, muſt have proceeded from his groſsly miſtaking the text of Pliny; it is equally amazing he could take επταδελφοι for the town of Ceuta in the tables of Ptolemy.

CEUTA.

In the eighth century of the Chriſtian æra, the Goths conquered it; from whom, in 712, it was delivered up to the Moors by Count Julian; ſoon after the king of Morocco, Abdulmumen, being at war with the Almoravides, utterly deſtroyed Ceuta, and carried away the inhabitants; it lay in ruins fifty years: Jacob Almanzor, fourth king of the race of the Almohades, rebuilt it on the ſpot it now occupies, ennobled it, and founded a univerſity, ſetting a great value on the place on account of the conveniency of the paſſage into Spain.

If Ceuta was a principal city in the time of the Romans, and capital of the province of Mauritania Tingitania, it roſe to a ſtill higher degree of proſperity under Jacob Almanzor: Abel-

abes,

abes, an Arabian writer of great credit, assures us, he peopled it with the noblest families, and all manner of cunning mechanicks, whose art, in works of gold, silver, and steel, exceeded even Damascus itself; they had likewise manufacturies of carpets and tapestry, of cloth and linen; and Ceuta became at this period the mart of Africa and Europe: the same author informs us, that, it being situated in the most temperate climate of Africa, the fame of its salubrity drew numbers of rich families to settle in the town [*b*].

[*b*] Ceuta being deprived, since in the hands of the Christians, of the excellent water it received from the country by means of aqueducts, as the communication is cut off by the Moors, it cannot be supposed to be now so pleasant or so healthy as it was formerly.

CEUTA.

Taken by the Portuguese in 1400.

Don Juan I, king of Portugal, with his three sons, took Ceuta, by force, from the Moors, about the year 1400, with a fleet of 100 sail, and 50,000 men; when Philip IV, of Spain, lost the crown of Portugal, this garrison remained to the Spaniards, who have since strongly fortified it. It is situated, as you see, upon a neck of land, surrounded by the Mediterranean, forming a bay on the other side, called by Pliny Portus Magnus, and by the Spaniards El Parage de los Castillejos; the town reaches to the foot of the mountain Del Hacho, on which are the gardens that supply the place with greens and fruits, and some fountains of water, which the city wants, having none but what they receive in cisterns from the heavens: upon the mountain Del Hacho is a watch-tower and

a caſtle, and the whole circumference of the hill, being about a league, is walled round and fortified; it is ſupplied with proviſions from Malaga, Cadiz, and Algeziras; the bay produces great plenty of fiſh, eſpecially cavalla or mackarel; the fiſhery of which is farmed out for a conſiderable ſum.

That part of the city on the level of the water is the old town, or Ceuta properly ſo called; the other, on the ſide of yon riſing ground, is ſtyled La Almena, and is much more large and ſpacious than Ceuta itſelf: it was built by the Spaniards, who wanted to be out of the reach of the bombs; the general's palace, the hoſpital, and moſt of the principal public buildings, are on it.

CEUTA.

Ceuta is a biſhop's ſee, and has two or three convents, beſides other religious foundations; great part of the malefactors from the different jails of Spain are ſent to this place, condemned to work in the public fortifications.

Mountain of Abyla.

This high mountain Abyla, called ſometimes by the Moors Huat Idris Vaterez & Quadrez, is in moſt parts exceedingly fruitful, and is peculiarly famous for its woods of box trees, ſupplying therewith all Africa for the uſe of the turners; it is peopled with a numerous race of valiant Moors, called Gomeles, from whom the kings of Granada drew their beſt militia; they had always 500 choſen men of the Gomeles for their guard, which were lodged near the palace of the Alhambra,

bra, in a ſtreet of the city of Granada, that to this day bears their name: Malaga at its laſt ſiege was garriſoned with them, and the obſtinate length of it was attributed ſolely to their courage: of this country was a moſt famous Moor called Buhalul; he lived in the year 1200, and was captain general of the armies of Mahamete Eben Nacer, king of Morocco; he loſt his life in the battle of the Navas de Toloſa: the Arabian poets have celebrated the valiant deeds of this brave pagan in numerous works, both in verſe and proſe.

Buhalul, Native of Abyla, lived in the Year 1200.

ALCASAR EL CEGUER.

A little further on the ſkirts of this Sierra, in the very middle of the Streights, half way between Ceuta and Tangier,

ALCASAR EL CEGUER

Tangier, is a ſmall ſea-port town, built by Jacob Almanzor, for the more expeditious embarking his troops for Spain, being directly oppoſite to Tarifa, and in the narroweſt part of the gut; it is ſtyled Alcaſar El Ceguer, or the Little Palace, from a ſmall one erected in it for the reception of the Calif. He peopled it chiefly with mariners and ſea-faring men, who, taking advantage of their ſituation, and the plenty of timber in the neighbouring mountains, ſoon filled the ſeas with Corſairs, that did incredible damage to the Chriſtians: near this city is a ſmall river, called by Ptolemy Baloni, on which was probably a Roman town.

Taken by the Portugueſe, 1458.

The ſpirit of making uſeleſs conqueſts on this coaſt being at the height

height in Portugal during the reign of Don Alonzo, he appeared before Alcaſar el Ceguer, with a numerous power, the 20th of Auguſt 1458; the Moors, not being able to cope with them, wiſely retired with their effects into the mountains, and the Portugueſe occupied the city for two years; but, finding it attended with a great and conſtant expence, balanced by no apparent profit, they abandoned the place, after having been in imminent danger of falling twice into the hands of the king of Fez.

and abandoned by them in 1460.

TANGIER.

Shall I crave your further patience and liberty to ſay a few words on the city of Tangier, which bounds the South-

TANGIER. South-Weſt extremity of the Streights of Gibraltar? You can from hence, of a clear day, when the wind is Weſterly, plainly diſtinguiſh the low lands about it, though not the town, which lies concealed within the bay.

Called by the Romans Tingi.

It was a city of note in the times of the Romans. Mela derives its foundation from Antæus, contemporary with Hercules: "Tingi opidum per-"vetus ab Antæo (ut ferunt) con-"ditum [i]." And a proof of its ancient conſequence is the country around it being named the province of Tingitania; Ptolemy calls it Τιγγις Καισαρεα, Tingis Cæſarea.

Stone of Tingi.

We have an account of a votive temple, or altar, raiſed by the inha-

[i] Lib. i. cap. 5.

bitants

bitants of Tingi, to the immortal gods, for the health of the emperors Conſtantius and Maximian, in the beginning of the fourth century. Book I.

I· O· M·
IVNONI· MINERVAE·
CETERISQVE· DIIS·
DEABVSQVE· IMMORTALIB·
PRO· SALVTE·
DD· NN· AVGG·
CONSTANT· ET· MAXIMIAN.
PIISSIMOR· CAESAR.
FRONTONIANUS· SUB·
. . . . . POSVIT·
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
ET· CONSTANTIO· ITERUM. COSS·

The Moors named this place Tanja: Aben El Gezar, an Arabian author, in his deſcription of the African cities, reports And by the Moors Tanja.

TANGIER. reports Tangier to have been, in the time of its prosperity under the Mahometans, a second Mecca, for antiquity, grandeur, and beauty of its buildings; it was endowed with an university; its houses and squares well-built, and adorned with palaces of many noble Arabians, who possessed estates in the province; the country about it was enriched with fertile valleys, houses, and gardens, watered by excellent springs; but water is very rare, and generally of bad quality, on this coast: all these were destroyed by the irruption of the Portuguese, who, in 1437, possessed themselves of Tangier; the crown of Portugal ceded this town to the English in the reign of Charles II, who likewise abandoned it and blew up the fortifications when

Its ancient Splendour under the Moors.

Tangiers taken by the Portuguese, 1437, and ceded to the English, who blew up its Fortifications in 1710.

when they became poſſeſſed of Gibraltar.

Tangier lay in ruins till the preſent emperor of Morocco once more raiſed it from the ground, and it now begins to reſume its ancient ſplendour; the kings of Spain and Portugal having lately eſtabliſhed a treaty of peace with the Moors, Tangiers ſupplies Cadiz and other places on the coaſt, even as high as Liſbon, with fowls, beef, mutton, and other proviſions, beſides oranges, which are deſervedly eſteemed the fineſt in the world.

The ſun now crowning the hills of Algeziras, we departed from this ſweet ſpot, fully reſolved often to reviſit it; before we had advanced many yards on the rugged ſurface of the wind-

GIBRALTAR. wind-mill's plain, Mr. * * * ſtopped Mrs. * * *, and deſired her to remark a piece of craggy ſtone juſt before her. Would you think, madam, it was capable of any production? Behold! in the hollow of it are ſprung up this morning two beautiful crocuſes of a laylock ſpeckled hue; did you ever ſee a flower with a richer velvet? How doth this rough and ſhapeleſs ſtone out-vie the finely gilded and generally empty vaſes of our modern gardens! The hand of nature has ſcooped it, and Providence ſtrewed that handful of earth which produced theſe ſiſter beauties! No gardener has been here with his tools and pots: the flood-gates of the Moſt High, and the dew of heaven, have watered it! See how provident nature has been in ſetting this little flower

like

like a precious ſapphire in a ſocket, the elevation of which ſecures it equally from the bleak Weſt and outrageous Eaſtern winds! It was the bleſſed hand of him

Who in rough deſarts, far from human toil,
Makes rocks bring forth, and deſolation ſmile;
To bloom the roſe, where human face ne'er ſhone,
And ſpread its beauties to the ſun alone.

Young's Paraphaſe of Job.

The ladies were extremely pleaſed with this agreeable ſally, and, with one voice, begged the continuation of a ſubject ſo much more agreeable to them than the hiſtory of towns and ſieges.

Flowers of the Hill.

This flower, continued he, has made its appearance very early, we being now the 6th of October; but after

GIBRALTAR. Christmas you will see the hill everywhere beautifully enameled with them; they spring immmediately out of the dry ground, without rising an inch, or having any green leaves about them, and often form little groups of six or eight, resembling an embroidery of tapestry: another, equally plentiful on the rock, is the wild garlick; a white bell-flower that grows in clusters six inches high, remarkable for its lively green, and having its stem three-edged: the bee-flower is very common likewise, as well as another I do not remember to have seen elsewhere; it may be called the butterfly-flower, is yellow, and resembles that insect exactly.

Crocuses.

Wild Garlick.

Bee-flower.

Butterfly-flower.

Other natives of the hill are a small white flower like the English snow-drop,

drop, narciſſus, junquils, lilies of different ſorts, flags, fleurs de lys, iris's, blue bottles, minionets (the rezeda of the French), and wild pinks: myrtles grow in buſhes all up the ſides of the rocks, where the barbarity of our modern engineers could not reach; as does ſage, thyme, and other aromatic herbs; Spaniſh broom, and everlaſtings, both yellow, blue, and white, as high round the ſignal-houſe; but of all the flowers that adorn the rock, none equal the Scylla, or Squill, defined by Linneus, Scilla radice ſolida, corymbo conferto conyco; it ſeems to thrive better on the hill wild, than in the gardens of the town, where every one is ambitious to cultivate them; the folia are of a livid green, remarkable for their length, which is two feet, and for only producing three at

Scylla.

GIBRALTAR. a time, ſpreading themſelves like a ſtar on the ground; other trios follow them; a corymbus of flowers riſe on a ſtrong ſtalk near ſix inches, and is compoſed of ten or twelve rows of bright blue flowers, with ſix petals in the ſhape of ſtars; the yellow piſtils are ſupported by ſix others of a deeper colour, which gives it the appearance of a double flower; from the middle riſes the corolla in a cone of a ſtill deeper hue: the eclat and brilliancy of the ſcylla is inimitable, and draws the eye and attention of the curious floweriſt wherever it grows; the root is medicinal, and was eſteemed ſo by the ancients.

Everlaſtings. I had almoſt forgot to mention two other Sempiternas that grow in plenty here, and are both worthy our notice;

the one is very ſmall, creeping on the ground; its leaf is green, in ſhape and ſize like the thyme; the flowers grow in bunches at the extremity of the ſtem, and are of a bright ſilver gloſs: the other is more conſpicuous and large; I have ſome of them at home, gathered ſince laſt Chriſtmas; it reſembles the genteel form of the auricula; its cups are ſilvered, and appear at a diſtance like ſo many mother-of-pearl ſhells ſet artificially together [*k*].

All the flowers of the parterre, from whatever part of the world they are brought, thrive prodigiouſly in Gibraltar, if attended to with a little

[*k*] The everlaſtings ſhould be always gathered in the heat of the day, with the wind weſterly, never during the levanters.

GIBRALTAR. care: I will ſhew you in my garden, the yellow pink of Genoa, the carnation of France, the ranunculus and anemone of England, the gaudy tulip of Holland, a double tulip brought from Rome, and a carnation of the ſame country, that meaſures full half a yard in circumference.

The great art of the flower-garden in theſe countries is, to keep your pots as clear as poſſible from ants, and not expoſe them too freely to the ſun; for, as that luminary is the prime cauſe of the ſuperior brightneſs of the colours of the flowers, ſo he will fade and deſtroy them in a very ſhort time, if you do not remove your pots out of his ken the very day your flower is full blown.

When

When we had re-gained a ſight of the ſea, the ladies were alarmed with a phænomenon they never obſerved before; ſeveral fountains appeared playing in the middle of the bay, and throwing up jets d'eau to a conſiderable height. I ſmiled at their ſurprize, and informed them they were grampuſes, who frequently amuſe themſelves in that manner in fine weather. Pliny has obſerved [l], they have an organ and orifice on their heads for that purpoſe; he relates an inſtance, to which he was an eye-witneſs, of a barge full of ſoldiers being ſunk outright by the body of water a ſingle grampus emitted; a circumſtance that ſhews us nature has given this fiſh an inſtinct capable of uſing its abilities

[l] Lib. ix. cap. 6.

GIBRALTAR. for the deſtruction of its enemies, as well as for its amuſement.

Grampus. Of all the fiſhes of the ſea, none vies in magnitude with the grampus, except the whale; they are the monſters of the temperate climes, as thoſe are the terror of the frozen ſeas: a few years ſince, a ſhip from Malaga, loaded with fruit, ſailing with a freſh breeze through the gut, ran upon a grampus that lay ſleeping on the ſurface of the water, at the mouth of this bay; the ſailors thought they had ſtruck upon a rock, till they ſaw the ſea covered with blood; the veſſel received ſo violent a ſhock, that ſhe went to the bottom almoſt inſtantly, and the people had only time to take to their boat.

The

Algarroba Tree.

The algarroba tree [m] which grows at the vineyard, and is the only one of its ſpecies remaining here, next drew the attention of the company: this tree was formerly very plentiful all over the hill; under Saint Michael's cave, in 1705, was a grove of them ſtanding, thick enough to conceal 500 Spaniards that had climbed up the back of the rock.

The algarroba is tall and woody, the fruit grows in a ſhell like a large bean-pod, within are four or five beans that ſerve for ſeed, but they give it to the cattle ſhell and all, as the whole is thick and ſubſtantial; it is ſweet to the palate, and very good and profi-

[m] Called by botaniſts Seliqua edulis & ceratonia.

table

GIBRALTAR. table both for horſes and cattle: the only province of Spain where they cultivate it with any ſucceſs is Valentia.

They grow in great profuſion in the new world; the Spaniards found them all along the coaſt of Peru; there being no graſs, it is the ſole food, not only for their horſes and mules, but for fattening their beef, eſteeming that they thereby acquire a taſte remarkably delicious. The algarroba varies in New Spain from that of this country, owing doubtleſs to the difference of climate: on the coaſt of Lima it is narrow, much larger, and of a whitiſh colour, a little tending to yellow; here the pod, when ripe, is quite black.

When

When we came to traverſe the town, along the Line Wall, the night ſhut in very dark, and we were entertained with the ſight of the hills of Algeziras, as well as thoſe of Barbary, both in flames; the ſea, being calm, reflected the blaze, ſo that the bay ſeemed all on fire, and formed one of the grandeſt illuminations that can poſſibly be conceived: though the neareſt hills were at leaſt twelve miles diſtant, we could diſtinguiſh the figures of the countrymen paſſing to and fro before the flames.

This cuſtom of ſetting the hills on fire after the harveſt is immemorial in Spain, the farmer eſteeming it of ſervice to the ground, and the only way to clear it of vermine: that the

Moors

GIBRALTAR. Moors have the ſame uſe, is evident before our eyes, and it is aſtoniſhing how plain you can perceive the face of the country of Barbary, in the neighbourhood of their fires, acroſs the Streights.

CHAP-

CHAPTER VII.

Description of Crouchet's House and Garden.

NO part of the garrison can be pleasanter, or more retired from the noise of drums and soldiers, than Crouchet's house [*n*]; the garden is still higher, being raised on a terrass against the rock; it had been neglected for years, but as it was my chief and most constant habitation, I made every improvement in it the situation was capable of receiving. I repaired a covered walk, and continued it from the entrance of the garden to the summer-house, and shut out by the same means the afternoon's sun, so that you might walk in it all hours of the day;

[*n*] For this house I paid the extravagant rent of 40 dollars *per* month.

the

GIBRALTAR. the parterre of flowers I filled with roots from France and Italy, and ſheltered them as well as the vines from the eaſterly winds, by planting canes all round the wall.

The back of this ſpot is the face of the rock itſelf, terminating in a cone, which is not only very ſteep and craggy, but quite unfertile, being compoſed of live ſtone; this barren proſpect I converted into the moſt rural beauty of the garden, by the help of ladders, exploring and filling every cavity and hollow with earth, impregnated with ſcarlet naſturtiums; after the firſt rains, the rock was covered with verdure and flowers, and formed, during the whole winter, a pyramid, as the French phraſe it, *tout eu feu*; on the pinnacle I raiſed, with eaſe, a group

group of lofty hollyhocks, which crowned the whole.

Extenſive View from Crouchet's Garden.

From this garden you ſee ſixty leagues around you, an amazing proſpect, perhaps not to be paralleled in the univerſe: you command the view of three kingdoms of the vaſt ocean that ſurrounds the globe, and the Mediterranean ſea, whoſe utmoſt waves waſh the Holy Land: on the one ſide, you have the Streights, bounded by the ancient kingdom of Mauritania; and your eye touches, as it were, and runs over, the delightful ſkirts of the mountain Abyla Barbeful, ſo celebrated by the Arabian poets; the white towers of Ceuta reflect the evening ſun; in yonder low lands lies Tangier, once belonging to Great Britain; the modern town of Algeziras, and the venerable

GIBRALTAR. nerable remains of Carteia, are monuments of the ficklenefs of ever-changing fortune: how beautiful does the one rife from the water, and extend its proud walls under yon woods! the thunder of its cannon is frequently heard over the whole bay; while the celebrated Carteia, a colony of Rome, and ftation for her fleets, lies in filent ruins, and has hardly a tower left to tell that once it was. San Roque, the modern ftrong hold of the Spaniards, fits queen of the neighbouring hills and over-tops them all; on its left, four leagues off, moulders on a proud eminence Caftillar, a city whofe fame and importance began and ended with the Moorifh empire; before you, rifing in majeftic height, appear the ftupendous mountains of the Sierra de Ronda, whofe fummits touch the clouds,

clouds, and whoſe abundant fruits and ſalubrious air crown, with health and plenty, their numerous inhabitants: under its Eaſtern hills, Cæſar and Pompey's ſons, many ages ago, diſputed the command of the Roman empire near Munda; and on yon azure plains off Malaga, the Britiſh flag, in theſe our days, maintained the more extenſive empire of the ſea, againſt the united fleets of the houſe of Bourbon [*n*]. Your naked eye diſcerns the little town of Eſtepona with eaſe; and, of a clear day, you ſee plainly the ruddy walls of Marvella's caſtle, a

[*n*] This victory was obtained by the Engliſh ſquadron, on the 24th of Auguſt 1704, over the joint fleets of France and Spain; the former conſiſting of 148 ſhips, under the Count of Toulouſe; the Spaniſh gallies were commanded by the Duke of Turſis.

GIBRALTAR. coaſt famous for its wines; the whole proſpect is finely terminated by a full view of the Alpujarras, and the Sierra Nevada, whoſe head, capt with ſnow from the beginning of time, diſpenſes cryſtal ſprings and whole rivers of excellent water to the moſt fruitful and delicious vale in the known world [o].

Iſthmus. All this narrow neck of land, which joins the rock to the mainland, was once covered by the ſea, as is plain from the ſhells the ſand is full of; but when, or in what age, the oldeſt hiſtorian that has reached us has no knowledge: Strabo tells us [p], that in the time of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who lived about 480 years before

[o] The celebrated Vega de Granada.
[p] Lib. i.

Chriſt,

Chriſt, flouriſhed Xanthus the Lydian, who, in his books, aſſerted that there was a report exiſting in his time, that the joining of the ocean and the Mediterranean had been, in more remote ages, effected by a communication opened at the preſent Iſthmus of Suez, and that Eſtraton and Eratoſthenes had affirmed the ſame. On the contrary, Diodorus Siculus has given us an ancient tradition, that Africk and Spain formed one continent in the time of Hercules, and that he cut the Iſthmus, and made the communication called after him the Herculean Streights; and Pliny has likewiſe adopted a report exiſting and univerſally believed in his days by the inhabitants of theſe countries, that the Mediterranean ſea was formed by the labour of men digging a deep cut

GIBRALTAR. between the two mountains of Abila and Calpe, and thereby letting in the main ocean; which opinion Mr. Buffon has followed, and, to prove his thesis, has piled up a number of arguments, though all futile, and built on the vain slippery foundation of human reasoning, that can never sound the depth of God's wisdom in the disposition and government of the universe. I believe any one that impartially considers the face of the earth, and the providence of its Maker, in dividing it into proportionable parts, for the greater convenience, health, and safety of mankind, will have no difficulty in believing that God, in his infinite wisdom, separated Africa and Europe in the manner we now behold it from the beginning of the creation: were they now

now joined, the meaneſt capacity could foretell, from the different tempers, manners, and religion, of the Moors and Chriſtians, the endleſs havock and deſtruction of both.

That the ſea once covered theſe ſands before us, and formed an iſland of the hill of Gibraltar, admits of no diſpute; nay we can go farther, and aſcertain the height of the water at the head of the rock, where the ſea has mined it into caverns and hollows, and diſcoloured it above forty feet higher than the preſent level of the ſands; this fact is obvious at the very firſt ſight: again, it is as clear that the ſea has been gradually decreaſing; the devil's tower is built on a rock (undoubtedly in latter ages) about nine feet above the ground,

GIBRALTAR. which rock was evidently once waſhed by the waves: within theſe fifty years the depth of water in the Streights is ſo diminiſhed, that laſt war frigates anchored off Cape Carnero, almoſt in the middle of the gut, to prevent the privateers from Algeziras interrupting our merchant ſhips. I remember to have read an old French book, written four hundred years ago, which treats at large of this decreaſe of the ſea at Gibraltar, and propheſies, that in time the Streights will be quite dry, and people walk over from Africa to Europe.

Face and Aſpect of the Hill. The ſhape and face of Gibraltar rock is neither promiſing nor pleaſing, and it is as barren as uncouth, not a tree or a ſhrub hardly to be ſeen on it above the town, and this not owing to

to its natural ſterility, but the modern policy of our military gentry, for which they give a reaſon I ſhould be aſhamed to repeat; the ſoil is excellent for vines and figs; the higo-chumbos and wild berries grow out of their reach on the precipices; in many parts, however, it is exceedingly rocky, and in others compoſed of huge maſſes of live ſtone, eſpecially to the Southward.

Its Inhabitants.

On caſting an eye up this barren hill, one would not imagine any living creature could exiſt upon it; yet it is inhabited by a numerous ſpecies, that occupy the tops of the higheſt rocks, and who may be ſaid to be the true lords of the hill, whence neither Moors, Spaniards, nor Engliſh, have ever been able to diſpoſſeſs them, I

GIBRALTAR. mean the monkies; ſo little are they afraid of man, that often they declare war, and act in an hoſtile manner: not long ago, they had got a trick of throwing ſuch a number of ſtones on our miners at work under the head of the rock, that they frequently obliged them to leave off and retire without their reach.

Monkies.

There are ſtill other inhabitants on the rock, and thoſe are foxes; but a more harmleſs reſident on it is the porcupine, who, though his quills are often found by the goat-herds, is himſelf ſeldom ſeen: in Barbary the Moors hunt and eat porcupines.

Foxes.

Porcupines.

Snakes are very numerous all over the rock, but none miſchievous. A ſoldier ſhewed me a green ſnake he caught

Snakes. green and brown.

caught at the Southward, five feet long; I killed a brown one in my garden of the ſame length. Book I.

Lizards.

The variety of lizards in this country is almoſt infinite; they differ in ſize, ſhape, and colour, from the ſoil and nature of the place they inhabit; on the white ſands they are very numerous, large, and of the colour of the ground, except their tails, which are red; there is a ſmall ſort, which lives in the graſs, that is brown on its back, and the reſt of its body of a lively green: the lizards in general are an inoffenſive race, though there is a white kind, infeſting the eves of houſes, which poiſons any water it drinks in, and whoſe bite is mortal; at Gibraltar they have none of theſe, in Malaga many.

The

GIBRALTAR.

Lagartho.

The lagartho is a very beautiful animal, and the largeſt of the lizard kind; I have ſeen them two feet long, and proportionably thick; they are of a fine green, have a bright eye, and carry their cheſt erect; except in their mouth, which is ſmall, they are made exactly like the crocodile, and have this in common with them; they delight to inhabit the heads of fountains, and by the water-ſide, into which they plunge themſelves if purſued; they are perfectly harmleſs, and eſteemed by the Spaniards friends to man.

Centipie.

A more dangerous reptile is the centipie; one of which I caught ten inches in length: its body was divided into forty knots, or joints, to each of which are prefixed two claws; its

head red, with horns or feelers an inch long, the mouth was armed with a pair of pinchers, with which it offends; its bite is venomous, though not mortal.

Rooks.

Vaſt flocks of rooks lodge in the caſtle, and return every evening from Spain, where they do a great deal of good, feeding upon the locuſts and graſshoppers: I had the curioſity to ſhoot one as it was flying over my garden, and, on examination, found its craw full of thoſe deſtructive inſects.

Partridges.

The whole hill, beſides plenty of ſmall birds, has red-legged partridges, which have been brought from Barbary, and turned on it: on the neutral ground are many hares, who feed in the gardens; the hills about Carteia have

GIBRALTAR. have a great deal of game, as its rivers are abundant in wild-fowl.

Eagles. The eagles build their nests on the summit of the rock, and are a very formidable family, which lays the whole country round under contribution. Before we quit this subject, we will mention the large vultures which come from Africa every spring, passing directly over the hill, and return in the autumn; they perform their annual migrations in flocks, and, in their flight, may be easily distinguished from the storks (likewise birds of passage) by their legs, which they carry short under their tails, and the storks hang theirs down: there is a vulture in the garrison, that I suppose was dropped tired on the hill, he is large and beautifully feathered;

Vultures.

Storks.

his wings meaſure, when extended, eight feet, his back is very broad, high, and finely coated, the feathers of a bright brown: theſe birds will live a long while without meat, and eat voracioufly ſtinking viands in preference to freſh; the ſtorks are very numerous at Seville, and every tower in the city is peopled with them.

Climate of Gibraltar.

The climate of Gibraltar is eſteemed exceedingly healthy, and leſs hot than any of the towns on the neighbouring coaſt, for which reaſon it is ſtyled the Montpellier of theſe parts; notwithſtanding, eight months in the year are disfigured with the levanters that blow in whirlwinds round the hill, obſcure the ſky with miſts and clouds, and render the atmoſphere heavy and unſupportable; they cauſe

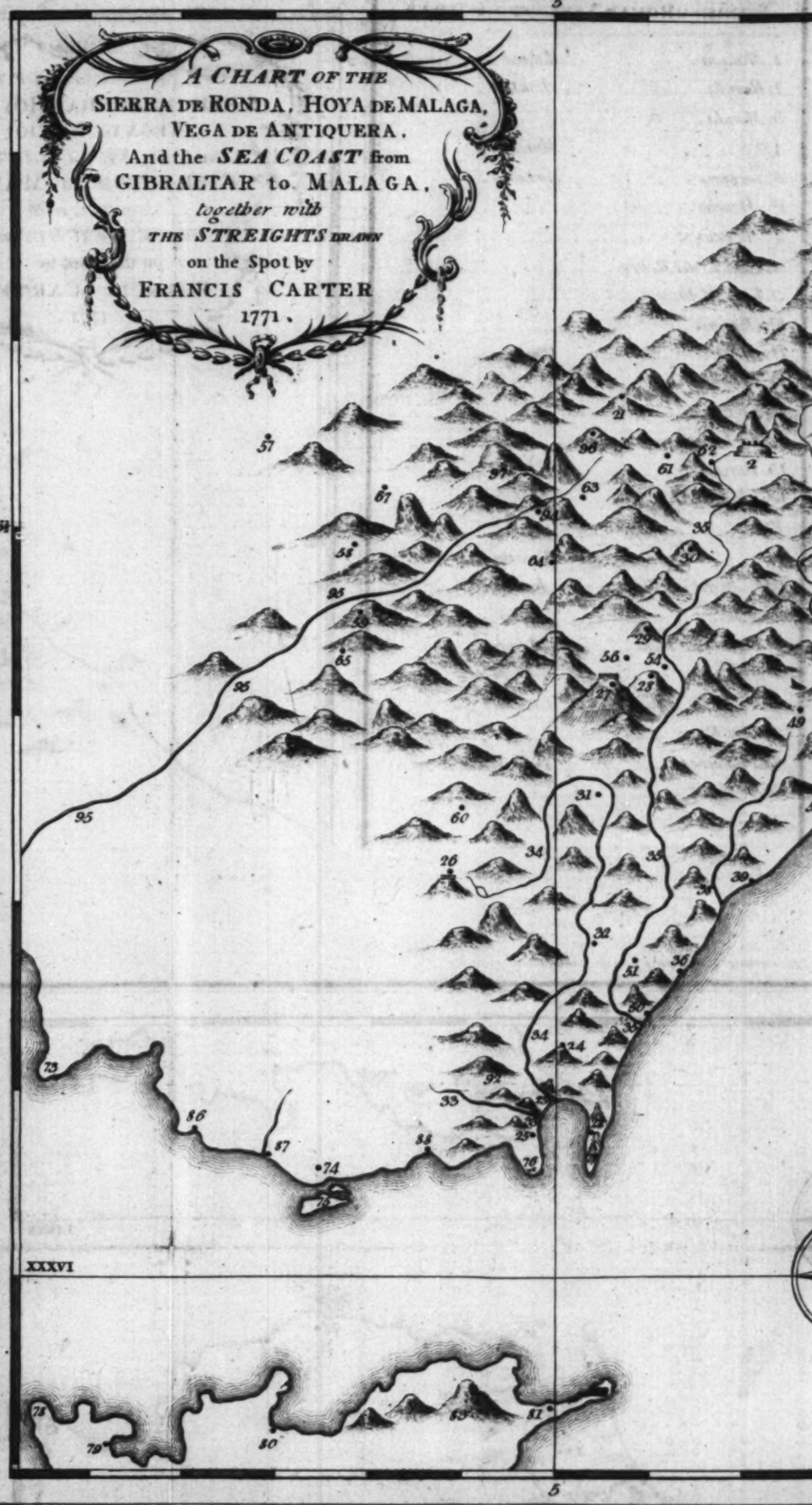
ſuch

GIBRALTAR. ſuch a dampneſs, that all tne furniture mildews and rots, ſteel and iron utenſils ruſt, be they covered ever ſo cloſe, and no proviſions will keep a day; on the contrary, when the Weſterly winds take their turn, the climate is changed in a moment, the ſky is ſerene and unclouded, the air moderate and refreſhing, an uninterrupted ſpring reigns even in the depth of winter, which is there ſeen, but never felt; hail, ſnow, and ice, are ſtrangers to Gibraltar, although the Sierra de Ronda and the mountain of Abila appear in ſight with their tops buried in ſnow from December to March.

A JOUR-

SPANISH & ROMAN NAMES OF THE TOWNS.

1. Malaga	Malaca.
2. Ronda	Arunda.
3. Monda	
4.	Munda.
5. Cartama	Cartama.
6. Alourin	
7. Alouringio	
8. Palacio del Retiro	
9. Torre Molinos	
10. Churiana	
11. Alora	Illuro.
12. Pisaro	
13. Cevn	
14. La Lonquera	
15. Burgo	
16. Antiquera	Antikaria.
17.	Singilis.
18.	Nescania.
19. Cauche el Viejo	Arutispi.
20. Cariete	Sabora.
21. Ronda La Vigia	Acinipo.
22. Gibraltar	Calpe Mons.
23.	Carteia.
24. San Roque	
25. Algeziras	Iulia Traducta.
26. Castillar	
27. Gaucin	
28. Casares	
29. Algoatacin	
30. Atajate	
31. Venta	
32. Montenegran	
33. Rio de Palmones	
34. Rio de Guadaranque	Carteiae Fluvius.
35. Rio Guadiaro	Barbesula Fluvius.
36. Torre de la Duquesa	
37. Casapalma	
38. Rio Genal	
39. Estepona	
40. Rio Guaiso	
41. Rio Verde	Saldubae Fluvius.
42. Marvella	
43. Sierra Bermeja	
44. Sierra de Arboto	
45. Guara	
46. Fungirola Castle	Suel.
47. Sierra Blanquilla	
48. Hojen	
49. Igualeja	



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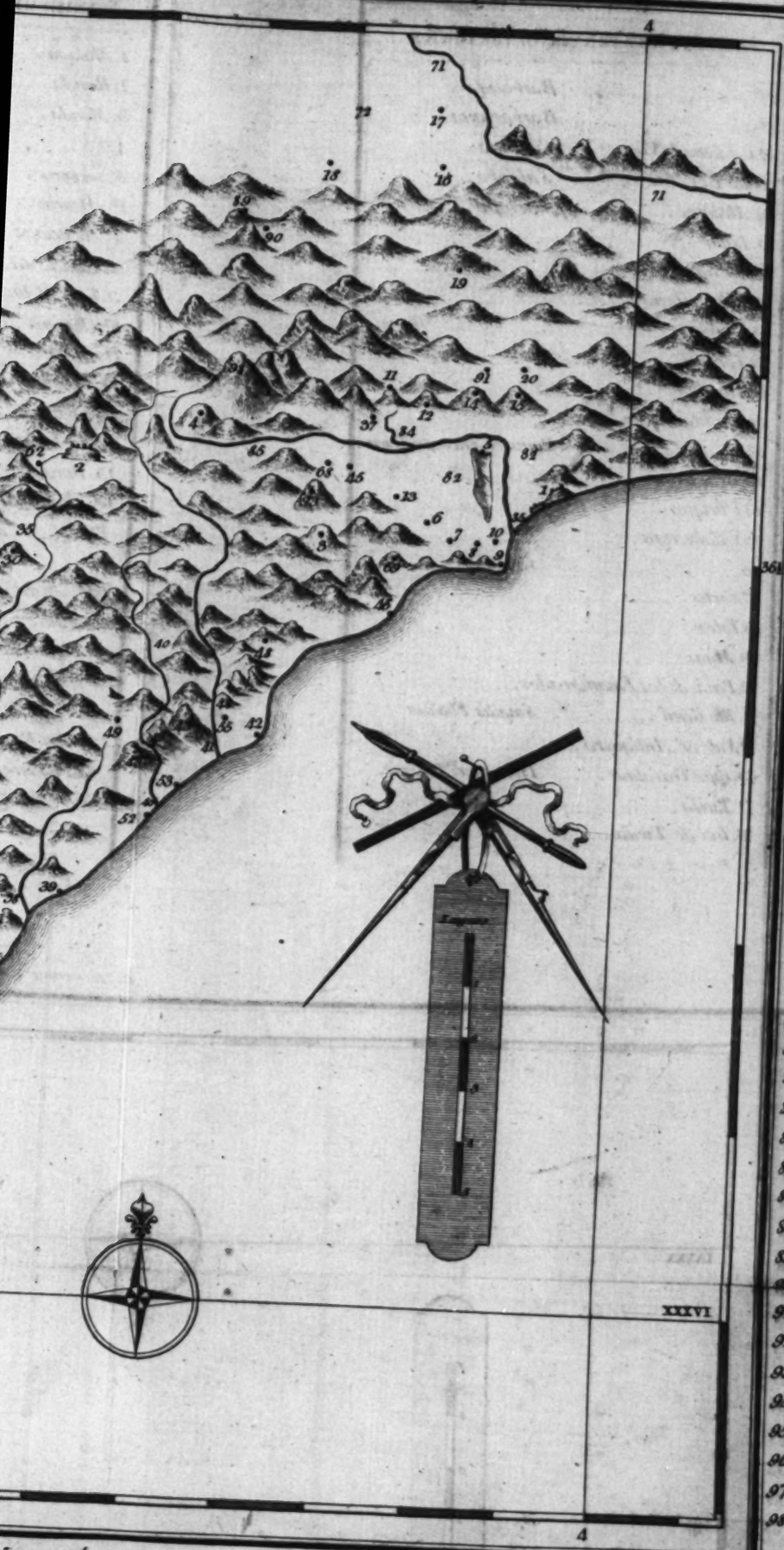

SPANISH & ROMAN NAMES OF THE TOWNS.

50.	Barbesula.
51.	Barbariana.
52. Estepona la Vieja.	Cilniana.
53. Las Bovedas	Salduba.
54. Alecippe	Lacippo.
55. Istan	
56. Xuscar	
57. Montellano	
58. Abroque	
59. Coronil	
60. Aloucin	
61. Auditas	
62.	Ruins of a Roman Town.
63. Granalema	
64. Ubrique	
65. Villaluenga	
66.	Sæpona.
67. Cortes	
68. Toloxa	
69. Mijas	
70. Penâ de los Enamorados	
71. Rio Genil	Singilis Fluvius.
72. Vale of Antiquera	
73. Cape Trafalgar	Promontor.m Junonis.
74. Tarifa	
75. Isla de Tarifa	
76. Punto de Carnero	
77. Punto de Europa	
78. Cape Spartel	
79. Tangiers	Tingis Cæsaria.
80. Alcasar Çeguer	
81. Ceuta	Exsilissa.
82. Hoja de Malaga	
83. Apes Hill	Abyla Mons.
84. Rio de Alora	
85. Rio de Malaga	Sigita Malacae Fluvius.
86.	Portus Benippo.
87. Barbate	Belon oppid.m & Fluvius.
88.	Mellaria.
89. Villa de Hardales	
90. Ruins de Hardales	
91. Teba	on the Ruins of a Roman Town.
92. Ximena	
93.	Puerto de Hannon.
94. Zahara	Lastigi.
95. Rio Guadalete	Chrysus Fluvius.
96. Setenil	
97. Sierra del Pinal	
98. Sierra Blanquilla	

January 22d 1777

J. Dodsley Sculp.